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Brooks

Donated to the
Genealogical Society of Utah
By Cdr Dean Brooke USN Ret
October 1982

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To avoid this calamity put the page in a vert-
ical position, then divide it with a finger or
thumbnail.

1986

BROOKS·ROOTS

HOOKS,

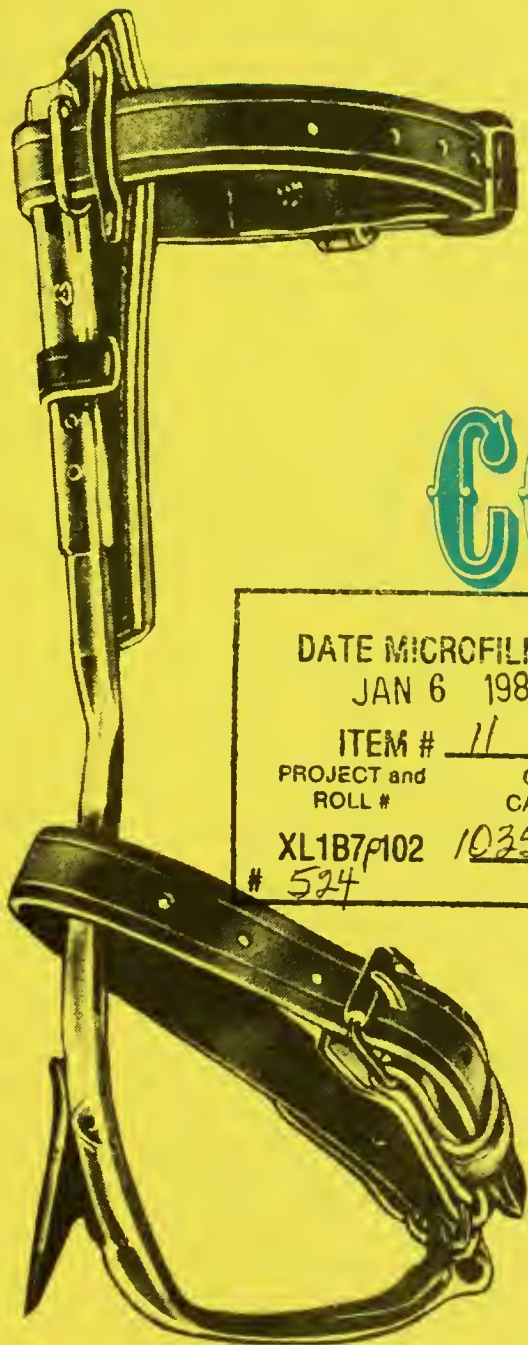
COOKS &

CROOKS

a geneological travesty

assembled by

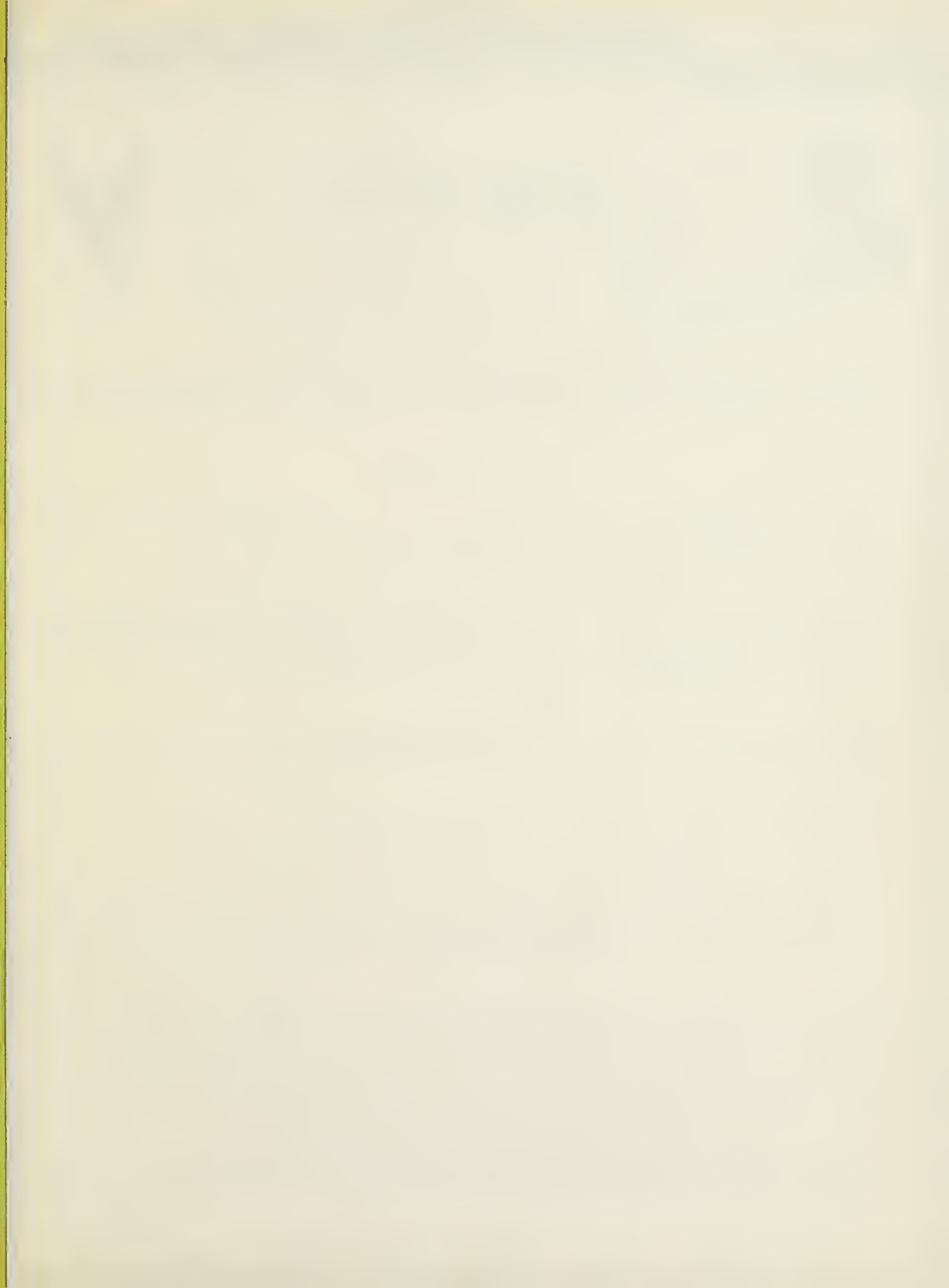
GEORGE F. BROOKS



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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF
LATTER-DAY SAINTS





BATTLE HYMN OF BROOKS

(Tune: "Battle Hymn of the Republic")

There's something strong and mighty in a good old family name;
The name of Brooks shines very high upon the scroll of fame;
For nearly all the Tribe of Brooks pursue a lofty aim.
The clan goes marching on!

Chorus:

Glory to our grand old family,
Virile, worthy, brave and loyal!
"Ut Am-nis vi-ta la-bi-tur!"
The clan goes marching on!

William, Henry, THOMAS,¹ James were fathers of our clan;
Posterity of David and Nathaniel never ran;
Gershom, John D., "Lou" were virile,² Maurice was a sturdy man.
The clan goes marching on!

David³ was a hero and of Washington a friend;
Phillips⁴ was a wise man whom the world could comprehend;
William fought and gave his life, his country to defend.
The clan goes marching on!

The Clan of Brooks is mighty with two hundred thousand strong;
In seventy-six, five hundred kinsman fought to right a wrong;
Twenty towns now bear our name. Sure, let us sing that song—
The clan goes marching on!

When danger threatened country or a battle to be won,
Or righteous causes need defenders or work to be done,
Brave sons of Brooks were there, and never did a kinsman run.
The clan goes marching on!

The sons of Brooks have courage any task or foe to face;
Our daughters all are lovely with their beauty, charm and grace:
The haven of our family is a blessing to the race.
The clan goes marching on!

In England, Wales and Scotland, and the Emerald Isle as well;
In U.S.A. and Canada, in city, plain and dell;
Where English tongue is spoken—that is where our kinsmen dwell.
The clan goes marching on!

¹ Thomas, my 7-Greats-Grandfather, came to America, 1635, in the "Susan & Elin".

² These three sired 32 Brookses, spread from Concord, Mass. & Chester, Vt. to Tacoma, Wash.

³ Lieutenant in Penn. Line, captured at Ft. Wash., prisoner two years. Later became a friend of General Washington, was prominent in New York politics.

⁴ Phillips Brooks, Episcopal Bishop, wrote the lyrics for, "O Little Town of Bethlehem".

BROOKS ROOTS

A Genesis of David

This data was compiled with considerable aid from Mr. Earl Brooks, Mrs Helene Marr Green, Mrs. Aimie Woolley, Mrs. Pearl Leota Carter, Mrs. Winifred Shively and The Mormon Church.

In 1609, a decade before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, the French explorer, Champlain, charted the lake which bears his name. To the eastward, he was the first white man to view the ridge of mountains carpeted with evergreen verdure; spruce, fir, hemlock and pine, etc. Champlain called them, "Verds Monts," which translates to Green Mountains. The English phonetic spelling, "Vermont," was adopted by the settlers at a meeting held in Windsor, Vermont on June 4, 1779.

We are indebted to a Brooks genealogist who more than a century ago compiled a family tree comprised of more than a thousand descendants of David Brooks and his wife, Ann Clark. David and Ann were the parents of seven children, all born at Chester, Vermont during the period 1774 to 1800. One of the seven was Jonathan, my Great-great-Grandfather. The forementioned early Brooks genealogist alleges that David was born about 1750, possibly in Vermont or England, which we will disprove.

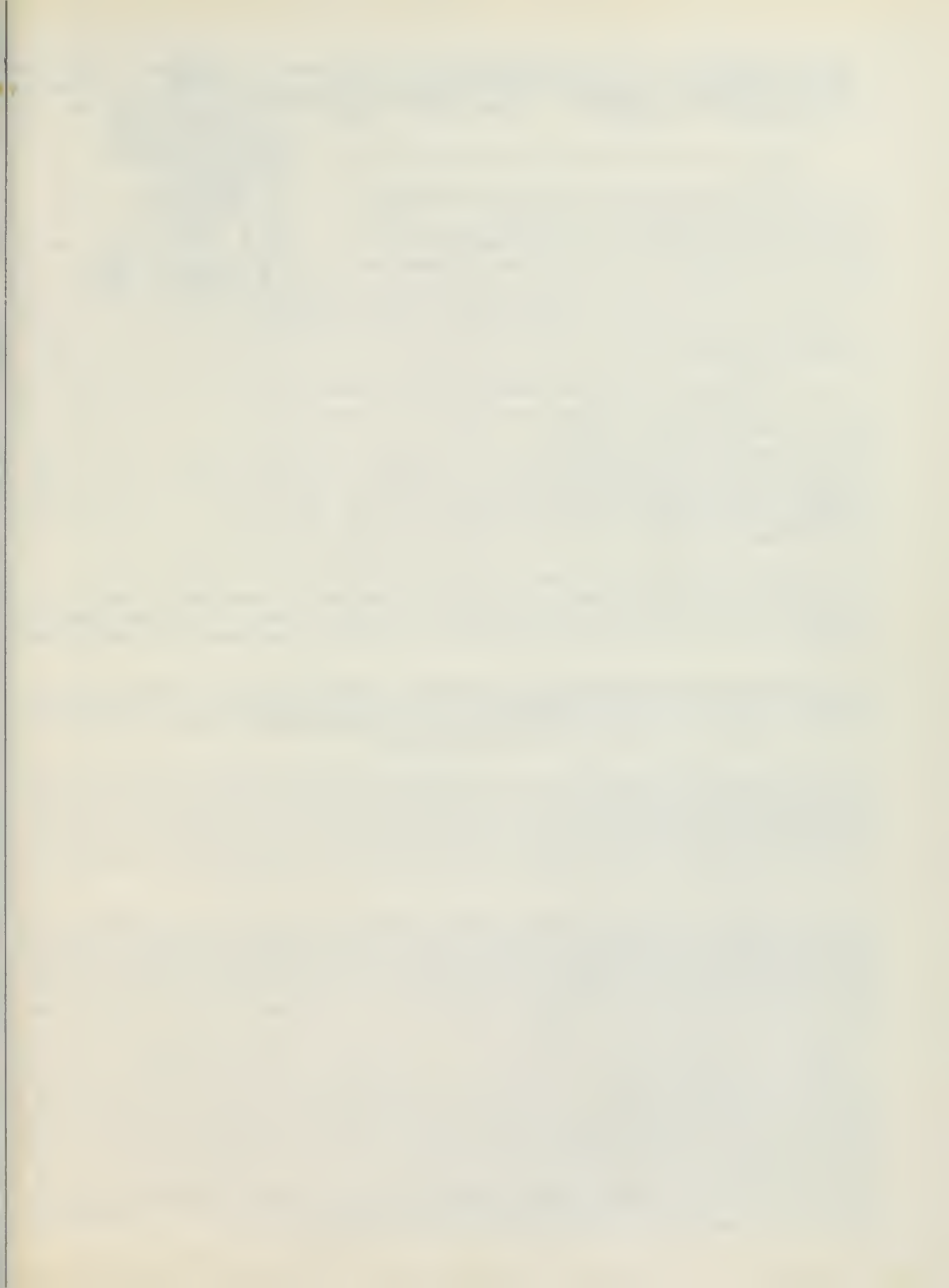
Settlements attempted in Vermont prior to 1760 were driven out by Indians. It was not until the British had taken Montreal, Ticonderoga and Lake Champlain from the French, in 1760, that it became safe for the British to settle west of the Connecticut River which now forms the eastern boundary of Vermont.

Chester, Cumberland County, New York (now Vermont) was established by Letters Patent on 14 July, 1766. David Brooks' name is not among the thirty-two grantees on this patent which is recorded at Book 14, pp 171-177 at the New York State Archives, at Albany.

The first proof of David's arrival in Chester is a deed of 100 acres from Thomas Chandler to David Brooks, dated 29 November, 1768, said deed includes reference to David having completed payments of 20 pounds on a one-year land contract. This deed can be found at Volume 1, pp 124-125 at the Windham County Superior Court in Brattleboro, Vermont. Unfortunately this deed gives David Brooks' residence as Chester. David arrived there **too late** to be eligible for a free 1,000 acre share in the July, 1766 Letters Patent but bought his land on contract in November, 1767.

The Letters Patent resulted from the action taken by the "King and Council" which decreed that the area, previously known as "The New Hampshire Grants" was to belong to the British Province of New York. Shortly thereafter, the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of the Province of New York, ordered the Sheriffs of Cumberland County to prepare a census. This 1771 census was lost in the 1911 fire that destroyed the Capitol at Albany, New York. By divine luck, and unabashed acumen, ye editor acquired a photo copy of a hand-transcribed copy of this census which had been made by a Vermonter in 1849. This, perhaps the very first census in America, was found at the **Brooks Memorial Library** in Brattleboro, Vermont.

David Brooks is listed as a "head of household" at Chester in this 1771 census - no family data is included. There are **no Clarks** listed in the entire huge county - therefore it appears that David Brooks married Ann Clark about 1765 - 1770 and brought her with him or returned to fetch her from one of the other New England British provinces.



At one of Chester's earliest Town Meetings, David was nominated but failed to be elected to any of the important positions, which included: "Hog Constabul, Fence Vuers, Deer Vuers or Cealer of Waits and Meshurs." At a special Chester Town Meeting held 10 October, 1744, four resolutions were passed - the latter two being:

- "Resolved, thirdly, that all acts of the British Parliment tending to take away or abridge their rights ought not to be obeyed, and
- "Resolved, fourthly, that the people of this town will join with their fellow American subjects in opposing in all lawful ways every encroachment of their natural rights."

David Brooks was one of the thirty-one Chester proprietors who voted "Yea" on the resolutions, but the British will never be able to prove it because, shrewdly, none of them saw fit to affix their signatures.

It was a prime objective of this genealogical travesty to emphasize pictures so that those who come later will know why they are so handsome. For example, in 2050 AD, the great-grandchildren of Scott, Gregory or Eric will be able to view their ancestors; Hansen, Shively, Schmidt, Ples, Hiltz, Myers, Ulwelling, Valentine and Stearns.

Unlike King George III, David Brooks couldn't afford the pounds sterling to pose for an oil portrait. He also couldn't afford the time because he was kept too busy chasing Indians out of Vermont. So a word picture of David will have to suffice:

David and his peers who settled in Chester were a brave, hardy, but uncultured group of rugged individuals. They knew but little of the etiquette of refined society, were blessed with few of the advantages of education, and were destitute of the niceties and, in most cases, of the common conveniences of life. A log cabin and an out-house were his primary requisites. The settlers were aware that they must rely on the labor of their own hands for their daily subsistence, and for the accumulation of property.

They possessed minds which were naturally strong and active and they were aroused to the exercise of their highest energies by the difficulties which they were compelled to encounter. With the exception of the Chandlers, the settlers at Chester, Vermont were generally poor. Poverty was the factor which gave direction to most of their efforts and shaped their history - they were sometimes characterized as a rough lot of men.

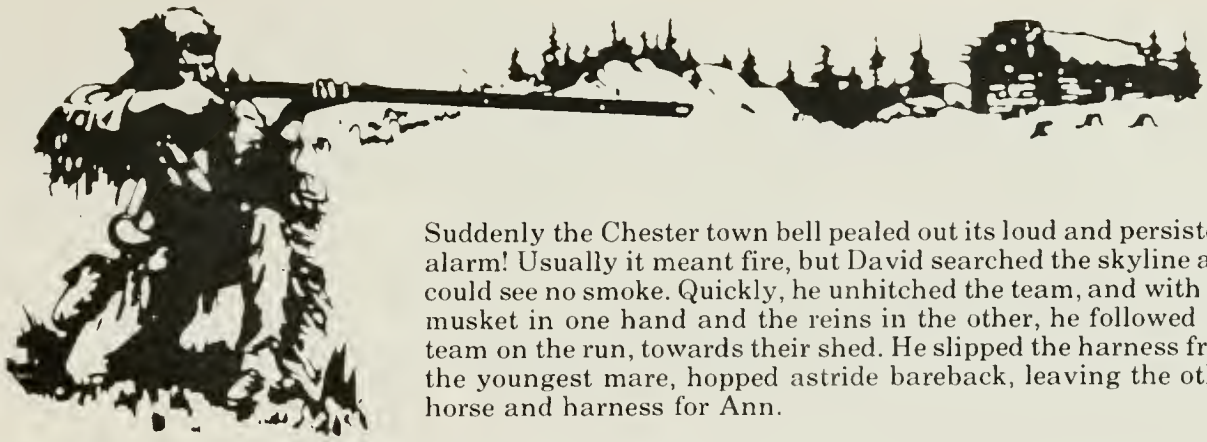
Most of Vermont's early settlers were plain farmers who supplemented their crops by hunting or fishing. Almost every farmer was a mechanic in some line or other, as inclination lead, or necessity required. The hand that guided the plow frequently constructed it, and the labors of the axe and the plane often evinced a degree of genius and dexterity that would really amaze you.

At day light, on 16 October, 1780, there was a heavy frost on the ground as David Brooks approached the log walled, lean-to shed, to harness the team to his home-made plow. David was bundled up warmly in his deerskin jerkin over a shirt of coarse muslin, home spun by his wife, Ann, from fleece in its natural color. He wore his beaver hat this cool morning instead of the tri-cornered felt which shaded his eyes the previous morning as he and Ann, along with eight-year-old Sussannah and six-year-old Nathan, had walked the mile to the town hall to attend religious services led by Deacon Jabez Sargeant.

David had completed all of his fall plowing, except for the 40 acres along the south bank of the Middle Branch of Williams River, which he had recently bought from John Stone. While the team dragged the plow along, turned on its side, David carried his flint-lock rifle in his left hand - a hand prematurely weathered and knurled. He steadied the raised handle of the prized plow, while hanging from his shoulder was his pouch and powder horn. The reins encircled his jerkin and he needed only to turn his shoulders slightly with an occasional "Gee" or "Haw" to detour the team around a boulder or a Hackmetack stump.

During the period of the Revolutionary War, Chester and neighboring towns were frequently alarmed by the appearance of Indian scouting parties in their neighborhood, but the inhabitants were seldom molested. Their dwellings were, however, occasionally plundered and sometimes men were taken prisoners and a few, at different times, were killed, but women and children were not usually injured, and never massacred as in former wars. David's reason for taking his musket to the field was not so much of fear of an attack by Indians, but mostly because late October was the start of the deer rutting season and his newly acquired forty acres provided a wide view along the banks of Williams River.

As the sun rose high, David shed his jerkin, hanging it across the end of the rifle barrel, propped against a tree. He vowed he'd wear the tri-cornered felt hat whose apex would provide shade, when he returned to the field after the mid-day dinner. But there was to be no time for dinner this day!



Suddenly the Chester town bell pealed out its loud and persistent alarm! Usually it meant fire, but David searched the skyline and could see no smoke. Quickly, he unhitched the team, and with his musket in one hand and the reins in the other, he followed the team on the run, towards their shed. He slipped the harness from the youngest mare, hopped astride bareback, leaving the other horse and harness for Ann.

At the town hall he learned the reason for the alarm. The news was sketchy and it was more than a year before the full story was known. A rider had brought the alarming report that a huge band of Indians had come down out of Canada, plundering and pillaging several villages just north of Chester.

There was pandemonium, a wild tumult but not panic. Realizing that an attack at Chester could hardly occur before the next morning, weapons were assembled and assigned and plans were made for a night watch. Four residents of Chester were "regulars" in the Cumberland County Militia. These four; Ensign William Hoar, Sergeants John Smith and William Hosmer, along with Corporal Peter Tarbell, took charge. Men, age sixteen to forty, were delegated to move out along the banks of all three branches of Williams River. David Brooks, age 37, requested assignment to the middle branch of the river since this would put him into position to best protect his home, wife and children. Other men were assigned to designated spots on high ground overlooking the river with a preponderance to the north in the areas of land owned by Jabez Sargeant and Thomas Chandler.

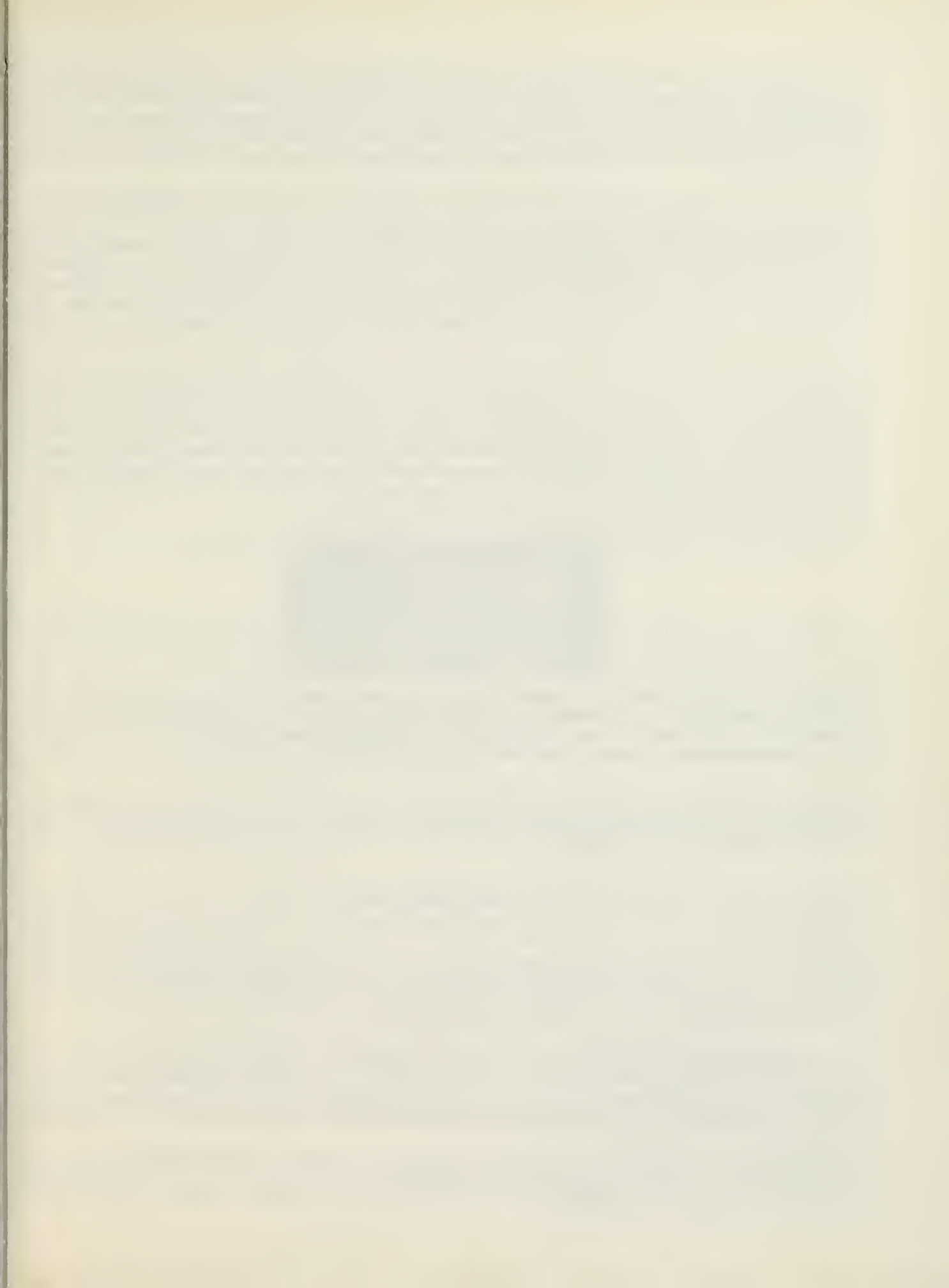
The militia moved out in the four AM darkness. Women and children assembled at the town hall, at the Congregational Church, at merchants establishments and even in the Sheriff's gaol. **It was the longest day in Chester's history!**

Nothing happened until late afternoon of the following day when word reached Chester that the Indians had been turned back towards the Canadian border and were being chased by militia groups from towns further north, including two separate units recruited at Windsor, Vermont and its twin city, Cornish, New Hampshire, which is located directly across the Connecticut River.

A band of about three hundred Caghnewaga Indians, under the leadership of a British Lieutenant named Horton and Sergeant Hamilton, had plundered and pillaged the villages of Royalton, Randolph, Turbridge and Sharon only 35 miles north of Chester. The Indians had killed two settlers and taken twenty-five prisoners. They had burned settler's log cabins and barns, killed more than 150 heads of cattle, and had burned crops, shocked corn, etc. in the fields as they left. The prisoners were held for one year by the British at Montreal.

One of the prisoners, Zadoc Steel, after returning from prison to Royalton, prepared a detailed report or narrative. You may have seen a movie in which a youth, fleeing from the Indians, hid under a fallen tree, pulling a cover of brush and weeds over his body. Three Indians stopped to rest, sitting down on the log directly above the boy who held his breath to stifle a sneeze while a hornet crawled slowly down the bridge of his nose and across his lips. He lived to tell the story which appears in "Zadoc Steele's Narrative." It happened while David Brooks was plowing his field only a few miles to the south. Blow-by-blow accounts with all the gory details can be found at pp 393-399, History of Eastern Vermont, Hall, and at pp 119-137, History of Royalton, Vermont.

Peace and quiet had now returned to Chester, but it was short-lived. Seven days later, on Monday, 23 October, 1780, there was one of the most extensive alarms experienced in Vermont during the Revolutionary War. Inhabitants of Athens, ten miles south of Chester, had heard Indian war-whoops, fled and rapidly spread the alarm through the neighboring towns. Numerous fires had been seen. Immediately all was terror and confusion - every noise became the yell of the savage and every rock and every tree of the forest, a lurking place for the cruel foe. With such precipitation did they flee from their farms and dwellings that the men left their teams harnessed in the field and women their ovens heating and victuals cooking by the fire.



When the reports reached Colonel Sergeant, commander of Vermont's Militia at Brattleboro, he sent out orders into most of the towns of southeastern Vermont requesting their militia to assemble for the purpose of stopping the progress of the Indians who were laying waste to the settlements. A snow storm had commenced and before night was so severe, as to render the flight of the inhabitants laborious and distressing; and as evening came on, numerous lights were seen along the horizon, which it was not doubted, resulted from the conflagration of the dwellings of the inhabitants wantonly plundered and set on fire by the Indians.

The alarm spread over most of the country. The brave militia soldiery marched into the deserted country, but they found nothing but a deep snow to interrupt their progress. David Brooks, age 37, was well-conditioned from farm chores and hunting game and he was able to keep pace with the militia regulars. Units of ten to more than a hundred, made forced marches from hundreds of villages, all converging on the area of Athens and Townshend. Most of the militia were in the field for thirteen days, 23 October to 4 November, 1780. Their payrolls set the State's Treasury back a tidy sum. David Brooks was one of the eighteen from Chester who served as a volunteer under Ensign William Hoar. Each member of the unit from Chester received one pound, seventeen shillings and four pence for sixty miles, from Ira Allen, Treasurer, brother of Ethan Allen.

This military sortie was probably the only participation in the Revolutionary War to have been made by residents of Chester - and it turned out to be a wild-indian goose-chase. It happened, that as several men were surveying lands in Brookline, some of them undertook to imitate the Indian war-hoop. In this they succeeded to admiration and were heard by the inhabitants of Athens. This original cause of the alarm was finally ascertained and the flaming lights along the distant skyline, were found to have been emitted from the burning log and brush heaps, which had been fired by the industrious inhabitants of Newfane and which had been set on fire as they saw the storm approaching.



The area of "New Hampshire Grants," now known as Vermont, did not become safe for settlers until after the British captured Montreal, Ticonderoga and the Lake Champlain area in 1760. Prior to that date Vermont was controlled by the French and their Indian colleagues. Settlements west of the Connecticut River that were attempted prior to 1760 were soon driven off by Indian harassment.

On March 8, 1763, an organizational meeting of potential settlers for Chester, Vermont was held at Worcester, Massachusetts. Shortly after this meeting a group of nine, under the leadership of Thomas Chandler, moved into Chester which at that time was known as New Flamstead, New Hampshire. David Brooks' name was not listed in this group.

On July 14, 1766, the Letters Patent for the Township of Chester was granted by the British Provincial Governor of New York. Thirty-two names of alleged settlers were listed on this Charter Grant - seventeen names were bonified residents, five were from neighboring townships and 10 names were phonies. Again, David Brooks' name is not included. The earliest record of David's arrival in Chester is a deed for 100 acres of land from Thomas Chandler to David, executed November 29, 1768. I have a photo copy of that deed. It specifies that David had completed payments totalling 20 lbs. on a one-year land contract which pinpoints his arrival just before November 1767. Had he arrived prior to July, 1766 he would have been eligible for a full, free, 1,000 acre share in the Letters Patent Grant.

David Brooks is listed as a proprietor in the special 1771 census for Cumberland County, New York - But there are **NO CLARKS** in the huge county which has since been divided into Windsor and Windham Counties. If David married an Ann Clark he must have brought her with him - or returned to another state to fetch her. In order to be of legal age (21)? to sign a Land contract in 1767 then David must have been born not later than 1746 - but where??

It is unlikely that a newly landed immigrant from England would take his young wife directly to a newly established Indian frontier - but just in case, we checked all known passenger lists of arrivals to New England for 1750-1770 - **NO DAVID!**

The history of the New Hampshire Grants tell us that shares were peddled extensively in Massachusetts and to some extent in Connecticut. The northern border of Massachusetts is only 46 miles from Chester and the history of Chester states that most of its early settlers came from Worcester County, Massachusetts, which concurs with the organizational meeting held in Worcester City, March 8, 1763.

Genealogical data for New England States, at the State level, seldom go back earlier than about 1840. But almost all of the Town Clerks and churches have comprehensive records dating back to 1700 and earlier. Also, almost every little town has a town History Book which includes births, baptisms, marriages, military service and deaths. This data (from the Town Clerks and churches) has been compiled by the Mormon Church on micro fiche films - arranged by states, by surname, then given name and listed in chronological sequence. Checking the micro fiches for New Hampshire, New York, Maine and Rhode Island we find NO David Brooks born in the period 1740-1750. In Connecticut there are three and in Massachusetts there are three - but there is no record of a marriage to Ann Clark.

Lacking proof as to which of the six David Brookses might have moved to Vermont, we set out on a process of elimination: In the "History of Wallingford, Connecticut" we learn that David Brooks, born August 14, 1744 graduated from Yale, ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, married Elizabeth Doolittle, had 10 children, etc. & etc. David Brooks born December 21, 1747 at Stratford, Connecticut served in the Revolutionary War and became Postmaster of Stratford in 1803. David Brooks, born July 16, 1748 at Acton, Massachusetts would have been too young to execute the 1767 land contract at Chester and in addition, his service in the Revolutionary War in 1779 was credited to Acton. Then there was David Brooks born at Woburn, Massachusetts, March 29, 1749 who married Patience White, sired several children at Princeton, Massachusetts and died age 91, September 17, 1840. He was a builder of churches in western Massachusetts and southern Vermont, including the new First Baptist Church at Chester where Jonathan Brooks, son of David, was married to Sarah "Sally" Stearns on October 23, 1799. Undoubtably, David Brooks of Princeton, Massachusetts made the acquaintance of our David of Chester, Vermont.

Of the six Davids born in the New England states at the proper time, we have left, only David Brooks baptized by Rev. John Seccord at the First Congregational Church at Harvard, Worcester County, Massachusetts on August 23, 1743. In a similar process of elimination we wound up with only one - Ann **Clarck** (sic), born February 20, 1742 at Holden, Massachusetts which is only 20 miles from Harvard. She also was baptized in the First Congregational Church (at Holden). There is no record of the marriage of David or Ann to each other - **or to anyone else!** There is no further record of these two - no children, military service nor death. Thus, **Both disappeared from Massachusetts.** They could have been married at Chester, Vermont by Deacon Jabez Sargeant - but girls just didn't traverse 103 miles across state lines to get married in those days - or did they??

The parents of David Brooks of Harvard, Massachusetts were Nathan Brooks and his wife, Sussannah Bacon of Bedford, Massachusetts. David's mother, Sussannah, died when David was aged seven and he was raised by his step-mother, Mary Bigelow. David Brooks of Chester, Vermont named his first two children, **SUSSANNAH & NATHAN**

RECAPITULATION

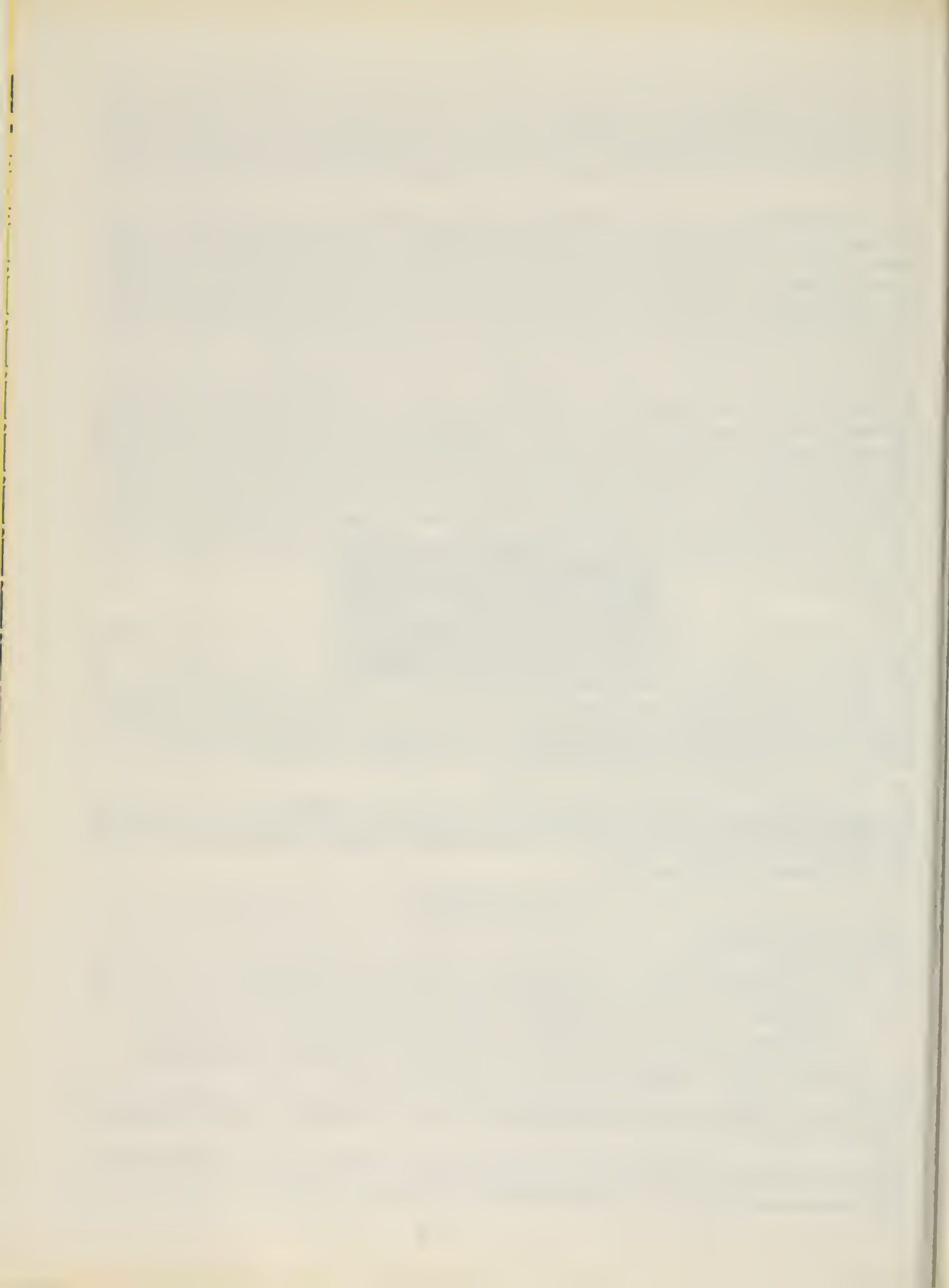
We have established that--

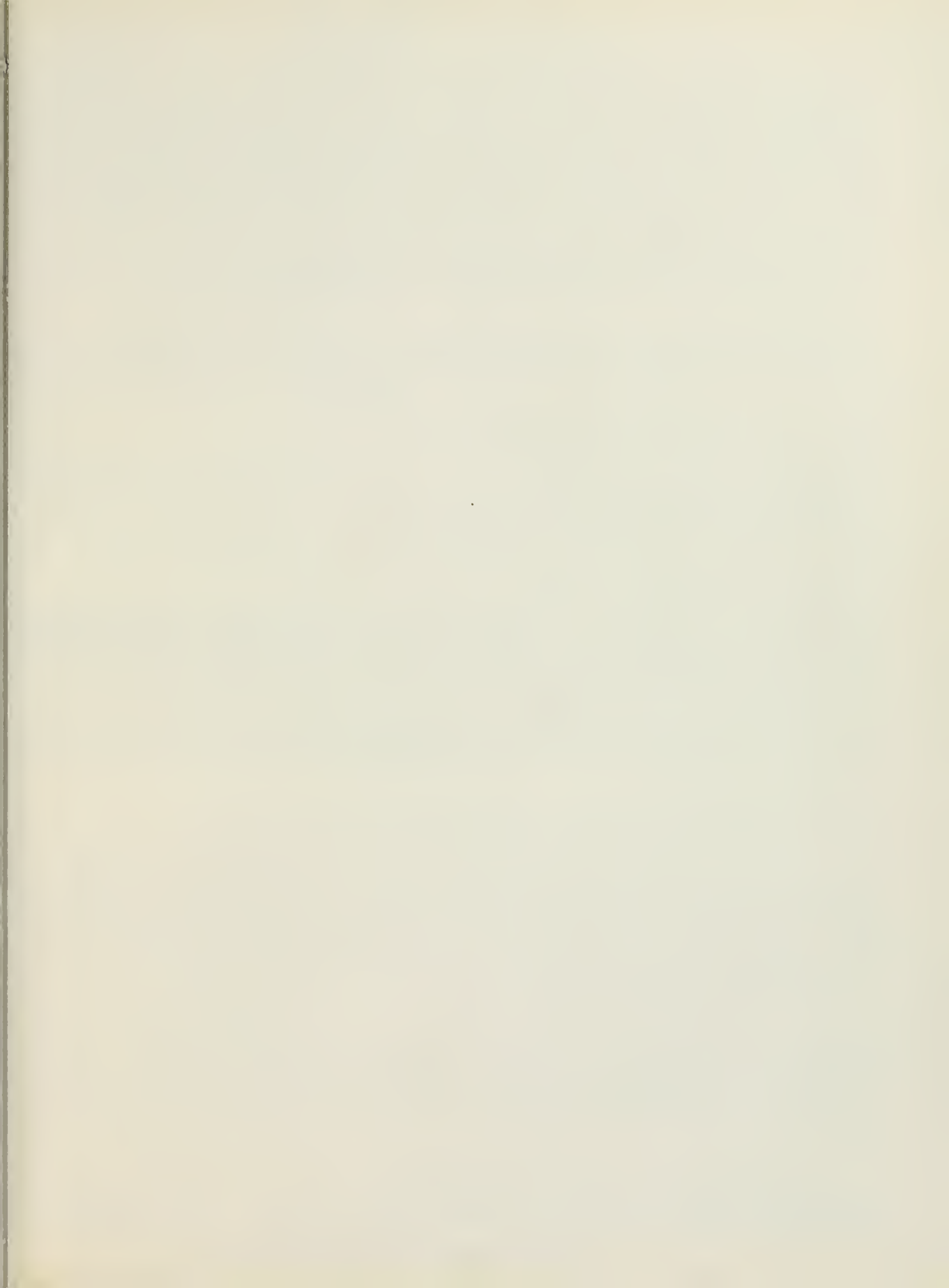
1. By process of elimination, David Brooks of Harvard, Massachusetts and Ann Clarck of Holden are the only remaining suspects who were eligible to migrate to Vermont.
2. The above named suspects did, indeed, **depart from Worchester County, Massachusetts.**
3. The nearest, almost free, farm land was located at Chester, Vermont, 103 miles away.
4. David Brooks of Harvard, Massachusetts, was the son of **Nathan and Sussannah.**
5. David Brooks of Chester, Vermont, was the father of **NATHAN & SUSSANNAH!**

After extensive research and careful evaluation of the above noted facts this Judge has reached a verdict, based on circumstantial evidence of such overwhelming preponderance, which convicts and finds that:-

Nathan & Sussannah Brooks of Harvard, Mass. were my Great-great-great-great-Grand-P's.

This makes the rest easy, since it is a matter of record in history books, to wit:





The Genesis of Thomas

THOMAS Brooks and his wife first appear on record in New England at Watertown, Mass., in July 1636 when he received a grant of land. The next February he received a four acre lot, one acre per person being the allotment. However, he must have had three children with him then, a discrepancy not explained. He soon moved to Concord where he was appointed constable in 1638, and appraiser of livestock in 1640. He was representative to the General Court from Concord in 1642-4 and for four years after 1650. In 1640 he was appointed to prevent drunkenness among the Indians. In 1657 he purchased for 5- from the Commissioners of the General Court the right of carrying on the fur trade in Concord. Grace Brooks, his wife, died 12 May 1664 and the next October he sold his house and lot in Concord to John Wheeler (ibid.3:169) and presumably went to live with one of his children, for he died in Concord 21 May 1667, intestate. His three sons and son-in-law presented an inventory of his estate for probate on 16 June 1667 and the next day signed an agreement for the division of his estate. Son Joshua was to have a double portion, the usual custom for the eldest son.

Neither the date of his arrival in New England nor the place of his departure is known. He could hardly have been the Thomas Brooks who embarked in May 1635, then aged 20, in company with the Rev. Peter Bulkley, if his second son Caleb was born about 1632, unless the age noted on the passenger list of the "Susan & Ellin" is incorrect.

The children of Thomas and Grace Brooks were: Mary who married Capt. Timothy Wheeler (3rd wife) after 1643. She d. 4 Oct. 1693, testate and sons: Joshua, Caleb and Gershom.

JOSHUA Brooks (Thomas¹) was born about 1630. On 17 Oct. 1653 he married at Watertown, Hannah Mason, born there 23 Sept. 1636, daughter of Capt. Hugh and Hester (Wells) Mason. He settled in that part of Concord which became Lincoln and, it is supposed, sold his share of his paternal estate in Medford to his brother Caleb who settled there. He was a captain in the militia and a deacon in the church. Joshua was admitted freeman 1652. His son, Daniel, born 1663, was the Great Grandfather of the Honorable Eleazur Brooks, of Lincoln, who was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. It is supposed that Joshua learned his trade of tanner from Captain Mason, and, soon after married his daughter who was just seventeen.

JOSEPH Brooks (Joshua², Thomas¹) b. about fall of 1670 was the 7th of nine children born to Joshua and Hannah. Joseph died 11 July, 1746 in his 76th year per grave stone at Concord. His first wife, Abigail Bateman, died shortly after the birth of their first child, Mary. He married, second, 26 June, 1706, Rebecca Blodgett, born 5 June, 1689 at Woburn, died 25 Jan. 1768 in Lincoln. His will (Middlesex probate 2857) names his wife and nine children, including:

NATHAN Brooks, son of Joseph and Rebecca, was born at Concord, March 1, 1712. He filed "intent to marry" Sussannah Bacon of Bedford, Massachusetts (4 miles distant) on February 9, 1736 and they were married one year later on February 9, 1737 at Concord. They moved to Harvard, Worcester County, Massachusetts. Their children: Nathan, Joel, Sussannah and -

DAVID BROOKS

Baptized at the First Congregational Church of Harvard, Massachusetts, 21 August, 1743.

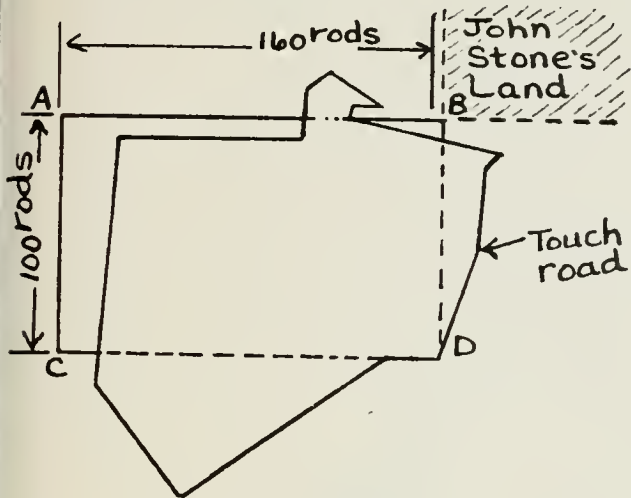
David and Ann's farm at Chester, Vermont was located at what is now the west end of High Street. The History of Harvard, Massachusetts indicates that David's parents, Nathan and Sussannah, lived on a farm in the northeastern portion of Harvard, an area which had been annexed from Groton in 1732. David attended school at the Old Nonacoicus Mill Quarter. In the meeting held May 19, 1766, Nathan Brooks and wife, were assigned seating in the Harvard Meeting House, "In ye Fiftie Seat Below," said seating based on the amount paid in taxes during the previous three years. The First Congregational Church of Harvard was organized in 1732. It is the same religion practiced by the Puritans and Pilgrims.

In 1761 a New Hampshire Charter Grant was awarded to seventy four shareholders for a township called New Flamstead, later to be know as Chester, New Yourk Province and now is Chester, Vermont. Among these shareholders were four Brookses; Noah, Peter, John and Samuel. Noah and Peter, sons of Ebenezer, were born at Grafton, Mass. John and Samuel, sons of Daniel, were born at Concord, but listed as residents of Grafton on the 1761 charter grant for Chester. The four Brookses quickly sold their shares to John Goulding and Luke Brown — before the shares became worthless when the King and Council transferred jurisdiction for the area from New Hampshire to the British Province of New York.

The four Brookses of Grafton, Mass. were the great-grand-children of Joshua Brooks — likewise, so was our David who had been baptized, 21 Aug., 1743, at nearby Harvard. In 1761, at the time of the charter grant, David was too young but his later arrival at Chester in 1767 undoubtedly resulted from the influence of his older, second cousins, who had speculated with shares in the township.

DAVID BROOKS SELLS THE FARM

On November 29, 1768, Esquire Thomas Chandler of Chester, Vermont, deeded a 100 acre plot of land to 25 year old, David Brooks, Yeoman---acknowledging payments totalling 20 lbs. Sterling, in compliance with the terms of a one year contract. This deed was recorded by Town Clerk, John Chandler, son of Thomas, on June 18, 1770. Said deed can be found at Volume I, pages 124 & 125, Cumberland County deeds of New York.



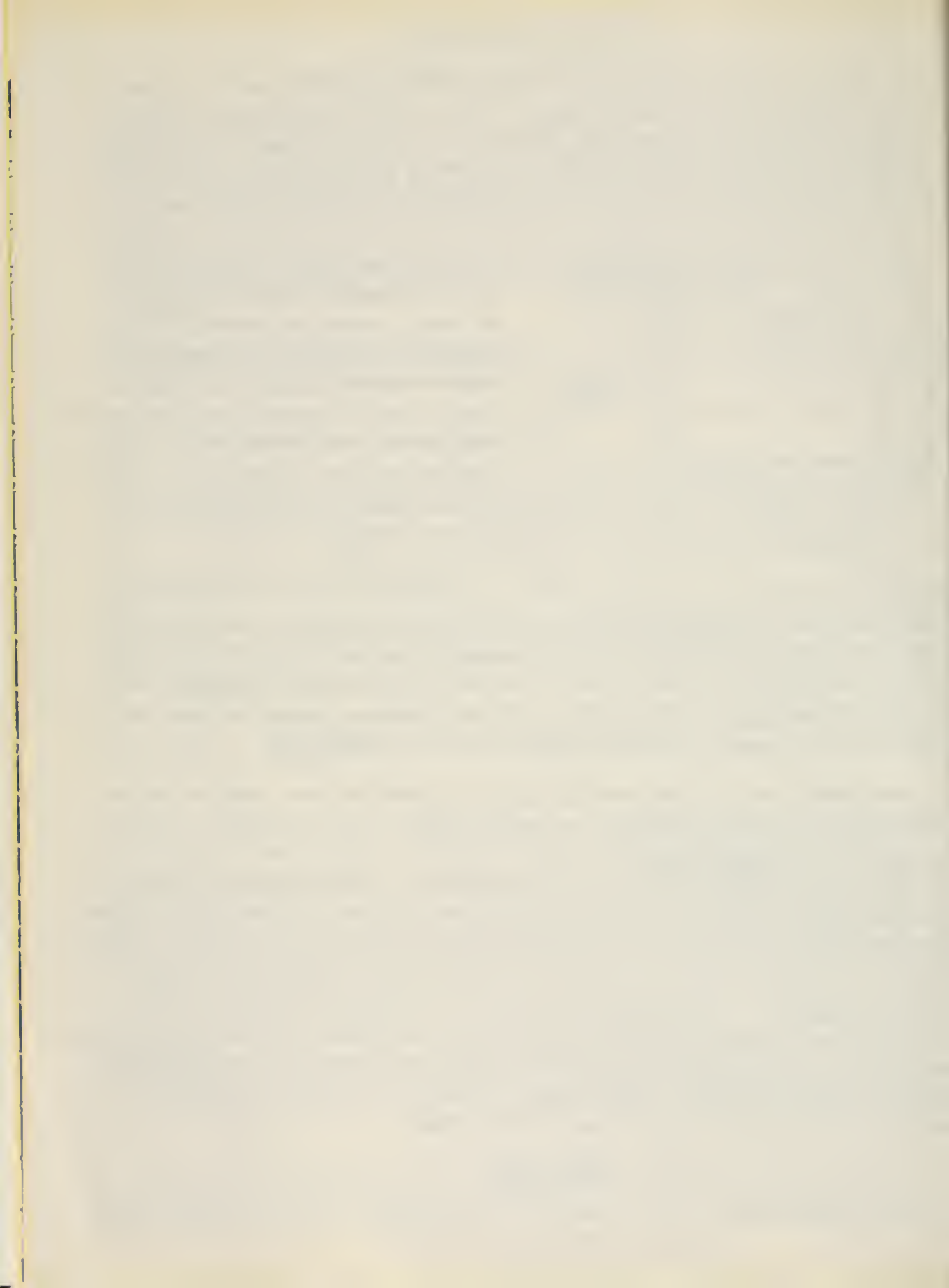
This deed describes David Brooks' farm as having true East-West boundaries of 160 rods in length and true North-South boundaries of 100 rods (starting 120 rods South of the Middle Branch of Williams River), with all corners being right angles, thus forming a perfect rectangle. Young, David Brooks' farm is shown at left, drawn to exact scale with corners designated as A, B, C, and D.

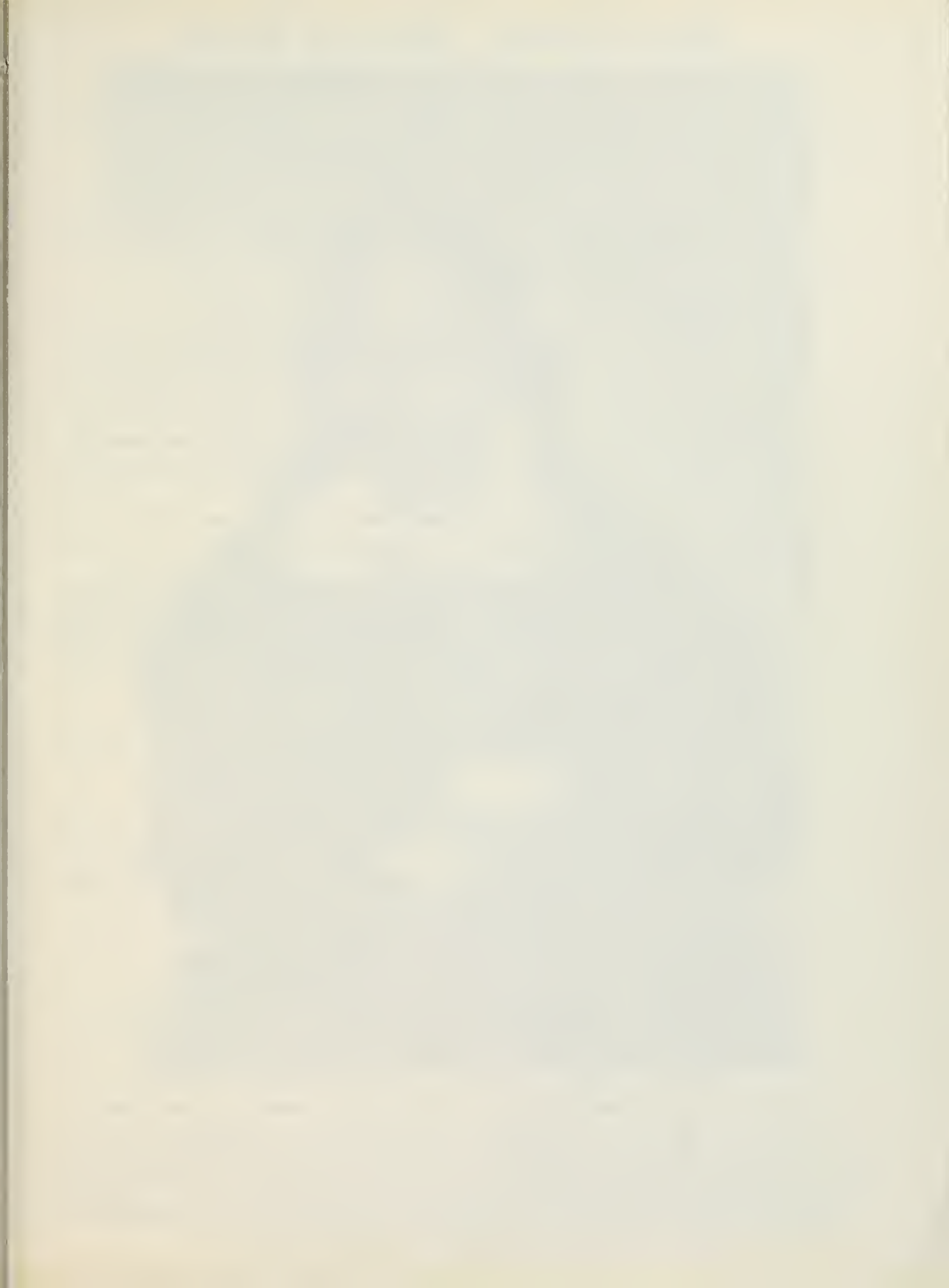
Nearly four decades later, on June 6, 1804, David Brooks sold this farm for \$1200 to John P. Williams. The deed for this sale was recorded by Reverend Aaron Leland, Town Clerk, and can be found at Book F, Pgs. 541 & 542 at the Chester Town Clerk's Office. In this deed Brooks describes his property as having fifteen sides and corners, zig-zagging, helter-skelter, around in acute & obtuse angles, and somehow showing a growth from 100 to 110 acres. See bird-like figure on scale drawing above.

It would appear that this real estate deal must have resulted from a long day of bartering held at the Local Town Pub! The shape of Brooks' farm, originally a rectangle, now looks like too many swigs from a jug of "OldCrow" or "Wild Turkey"! --or is it an American Eagle? Obviously, David Brooks encroached or borrowed some of his neighbor's land in order to create his? wild-bird extate--and one begins to wonder how he got himself out of this gerrymandering mischief? But this wasn't difficult for David. He had observed first-hand, many of the tricks of Thomas Chandler, Chester's First Real Estate Manipulator. Three months after selling his high-flying bird-farm to John P. Williams--Brooks bought back the same Bird for the same price. Unlike Esquire Chandler, David had not developed Chandler's ill-famed "Fast Buck" techniques. This re-purchase deed was recorded by Reverend Aaron Leland on September 12, 1804 and can be found at Book G, Page 80 in the records of Chester's Town Clerk.

CONCLUSION

My Great-great-great-Grandfather, David Brooks, was quite a real estate "Sharpie", but
HE CERTAINLY WAS NOT A TEA-TOTALLER!





Sarah "Sally" (Stearns) Brooks

ISACC Stearns, born ca 1600 at Stake Westland, Suffolk, England married Mary Barker in 1622. They came to America in the vessel "Arabella" of the Winthrop Fleet. Mary died April 2, 1677. Isaac and Mary had eight children including:

ISAAC Stearns, Junior, born Jan. 6, 1632 at Watertown, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Beers on June 28, 1660, listed at both Lexington and Cambridge. Isaac, Jr. died Aug. 29, 1676. Isaac, Junior and Sarah had six children including:

SAMUEL Stearns born Jan. 20, 1667 at Cambridge, Mass. He married Phoebe ----, of Lexington who died in 1730. Samuel Stearns died Nov. 19, 1721. Sam and Phoebe were the parents of:

THOMAS Stearns, born July 4, 1710 at Lexington, Mass. He married (1) Abigail Reed of Uxbridge, Mass. on April 28, 1743 who gave him three children, and (2) name unknown, 2 daughters, and (3) Mary Heald of Littleton, Mass. Thomas and Abigail were the parents of:

DANIEL Stearns, Born 1756, Worcester County, Mass. married (1) Jerusha Clark who was the daughter of Joseph and Jemima Clark. Jerusha was born at Saybrook, Conn., on Oct. 30, 1756 and she died Oct. 31, 1816. Daniel and Jerusha had 13 children, most of them born at Cornish, New Hampshire, which is separated from its twin city, Windsor, Vermont, by the Connecticut River. Daniel remarried Lois Rice of Claremont, N.H. on Jan. 1, 1820. Daniel died May 4, 1849 at Newport, New Hampshire, age 93.

Daniel Stearns served three years in the Revolutionary War in the regiments of Col. Bedel, Col. Stark and Col. Joseph Cilley. Daniel and Jerusha were parents of:

SARAH "Sally" Stearns, born Sept. 16, 1778 who married Jonathan Brooks at Chester, Vermont on October 23, 1799 at the brand new First Baptist Church, Reverend Aaron Leland performing the service. Rev. Leland served several terms as Lt.-Governor of Vermont but withdrew his name when nominated for Governor.

NOTE: Isaac Stearns was born in Suffolk, England, came to America in 1630

Thomas Brooks was born in Suffolk, England, came to America in 1635

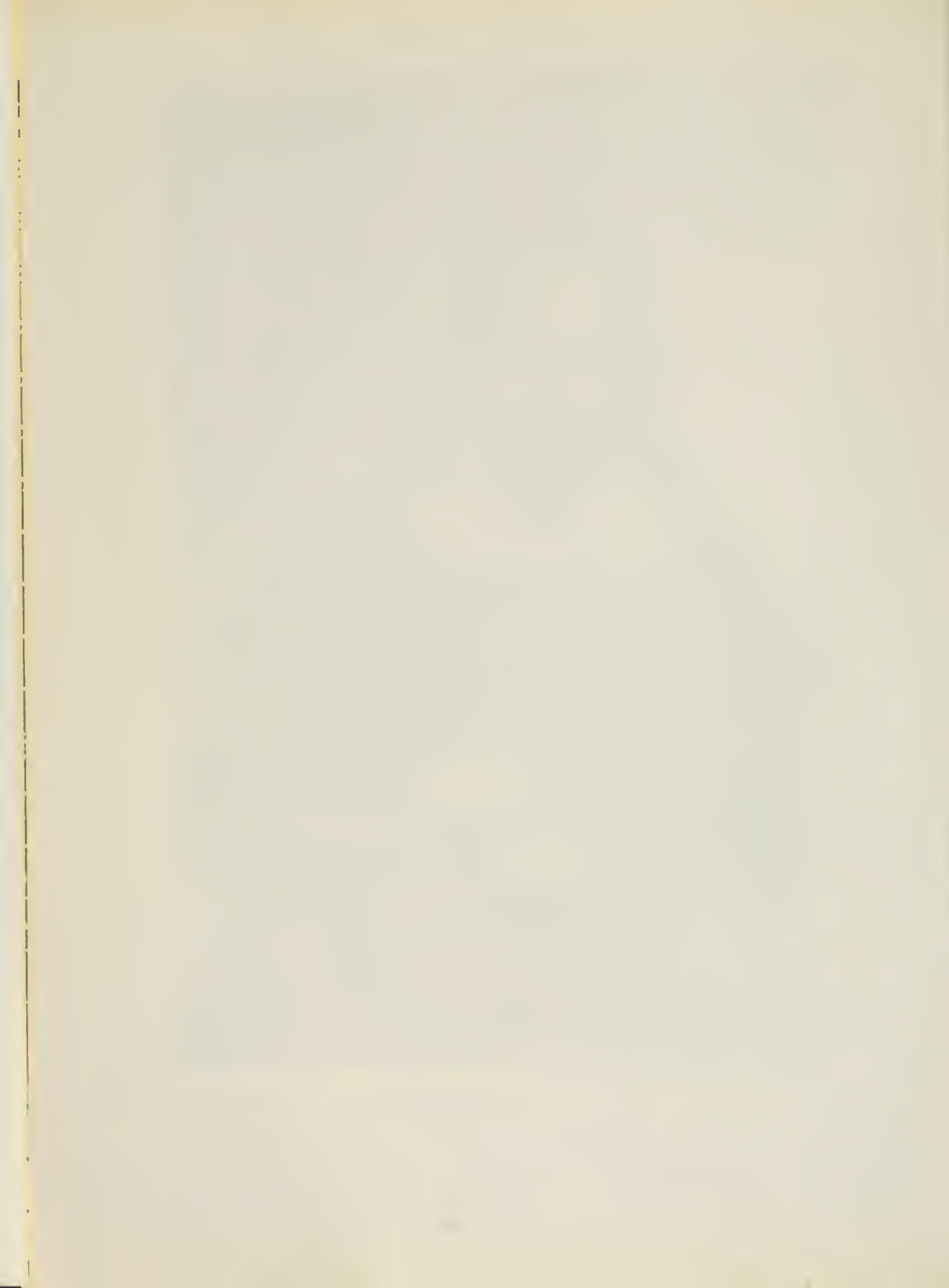
Their Great-great-great Grandchildren married at Chester, Vt. in 1799

Those of you who are descended from Jonathan Brooks of Chester, Vermont are equally descended from the Stearns Family. Example: Daniel and Jerusha Stearns of New Hampshire are my Great-great-great Grandparents the same as David and Ann Brooks of Vermont. Likewise, Isaac Stearns of Suffolk, England is my 7-Greats-Grandfather, the same as Thomas Brooks of Suffolk, England. They are also the 10-Greats-Grandfathers of Teresa Morrow of Hazel Park, Mich. and for Gerald Raymond Comby of Powell, Tenn.



SARAH "SALLY" (STEARNS) BROOKS

Sally Stearns, daughter of Daniel and Jerusha (Clark) Stearns, born Sept. 16, 1778, was married to Jonathon Brooks on October 23, 1799 by Rev. Aaron Leland in the new First Baptist Church at Chester, Vt. Jonathan's parents were David & Ann Brooks.



DAVID and ANN (CLARK) BROOKS

Children and Grandchildren

<u>SUSANNAH</u>	<u>NATHAN</u>	<u>JONATHAN</u>	<u>ISRAEL</u>	<u>ABIGAIL</u>	<u>SARAH</u>	<u>BENJAMIN</u>
m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
<u>E. Stephens</u>	<u>A. Ross</u>	<u>S. Stearns</u>	P. West A. Stoddard	<u>B. Harris</u>	<u>R. Allen</u>	<u>N. Harris</u>
Alpha	Nathan Hannah Lovina Phoebe Amy Nancy Abigail	Fanny David Daniel Abigail John D. Matilda Sarah	Daniel David Ann	Rosannah	Clark Levi Electa	John H. Chauncey Elizabeth Malinda Jesse Benjamin David Hiram Roxannah Eliza Henry B. Lydia Sarah J.

JONATHAN and SALLIE (STEARNS) BROOKS

Children and Grandchildren

<u>FANNY</u>	<u>DAVID</u>	<u>DANIEL</u>	<u>ABIGAIL</u>	<u>JOHN D.</u>	<u>MATILDA</u>	<u>SARAH</u>
m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
<u>H. Fox</u>	<u>C. Chase</u>	<u>M. Chase</u>	<u>E. Smith</u>	<u>M. Corless</u>	<u>B. Corless</u>	<u>G. Woolley</u>
Emily William Warren Elizabeth Fanny	Jonathan Walter William David Hiram Amy Phoebe Nathan George Mary Charlotte Charles	Mary Malinda Elizabeth Charles Amanda Levi Sarah Susannah Nancy Daniel John Charlotte	Jonathan Nancy Amanda Mary John Abraham Sarah William Charles	Nathan Malinda William Robert Jesse John H. George W. Hiram Mary Delphine Lewis Caroline	Sarah David Lyman Mary Frances Daniel Jonathan Hiram George	Sarah Mary. Daniel Rosannah Albert Nancy Leonard Amy Laura Amanda

JOHN D. and POLLY (CORLESS) BROOKS

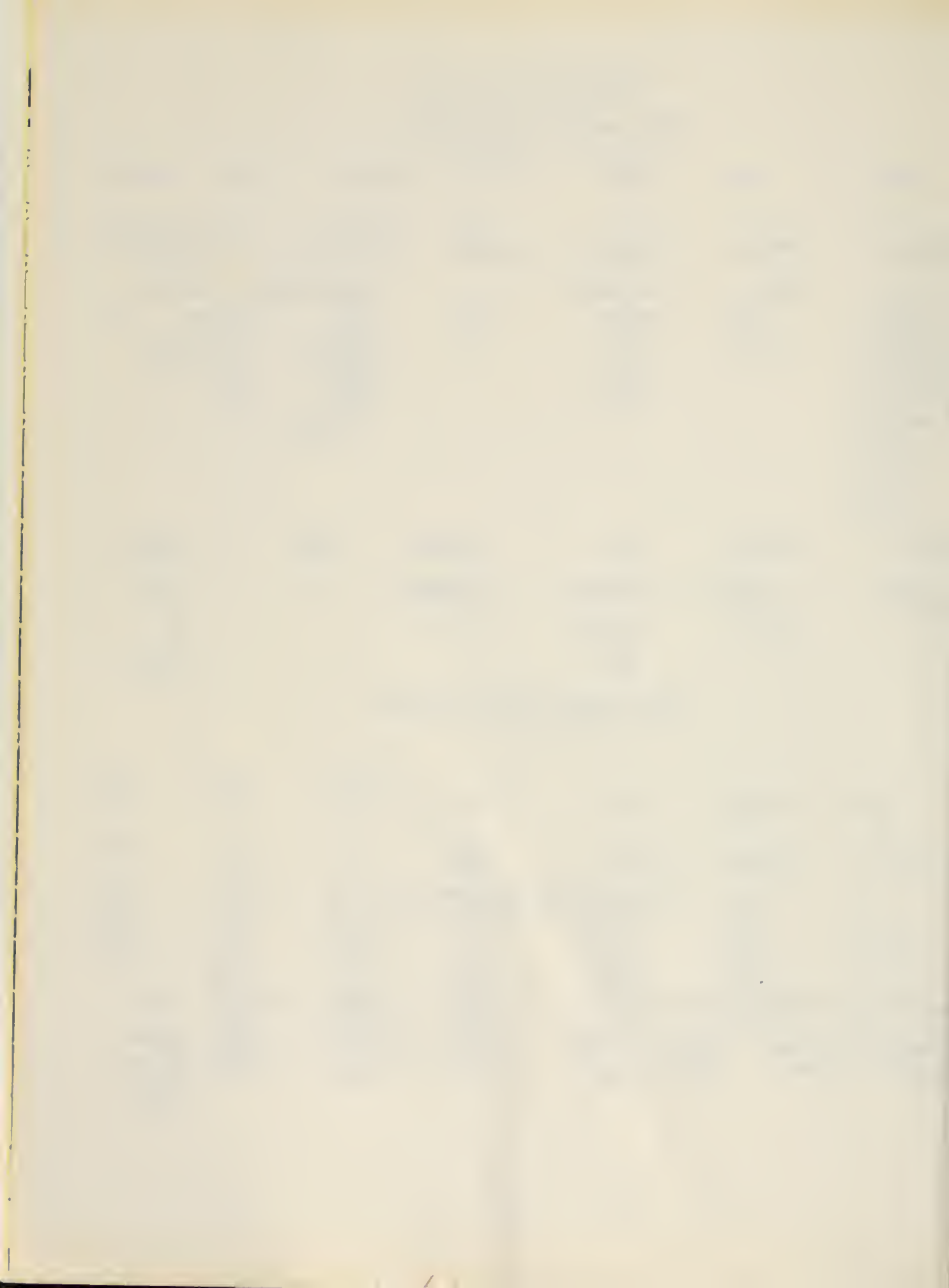
Children and Grandchildren

<u>NATHAN</u> m.	<u>MALINDA</u> m.	<u>WILLIAM</u> m.	<u>ROBERT</u>	<u>JESSE</u> m.	<u>JOHN R.</u> m.
<u>M. Crane</u>	<u>Zimmer</u>	<u>C. Goodenough</u>		<u>M. Silverthorne</u>	<u>E. Roach</u>
Leonard Dennis John Jerome Agnes Ellen Hiram	2 sons	Corless Ruby George Gertrude Grace Caroline		Lena Lou Melvin Belle Anna Mary Alfred Adelaide	Iva Leon William Thelma
<u>GEORGE W.</u> m.	<u>HIRAM</u> m.	<u>MARY</u> m.	<u>DELPHINE</u> m.	<u>LEWIS</u> m.	<u>CAROLINE</u> m.
<u>L. Shively</u> George L.	<u>L. Laidlaw</u> Warren Earl	<u>J. Ellsworth</u> Augusta Emerson John Eldon	<u>J. Cunningham</u> None	No	<u>T. Barry</u> Mary Leo Emile Anastasia

GEORGE L. and ELIZABETH (VALENTINE) BROOKS

Children and Grandchildren

<u>W. ADDISON</u> m.	<u>MARGUERITE</u> m.	<u>CLIFFORD</u> m.	<u>GEORGE F.</u> m.	<u>E. LEROY</u> m.	<u>B. LUCILE</u> m.	<u>CHARLES</u> m.	<u>K. HAROLD</u> m.
<u>G. Weisel</u> Leland Dorothy	<u>F. Stanley</u> George	<u>B. Hansen</u> Donald A. Robert	<u>T. Schmidt</u> Bruce Vicki	<u>A. Schmidt</u> Earl L., Jr. Marianne	<u>P. Christensen</u> Paul Douglas	<u>D. Burlew</u> Lue Jeanne	<u>E. Watkins</u> Donna Jean Joyce Donald H. Jo Lucile





“Begets”

JONATHAN, one of the seven children of David and Ann (Clark) Brooks was born at Chester, Vermont about 1778. He married Sarah “Sally” Stearns at Chester on 23 Oct., 1799. Jonathan and Sally had seven children, one of whom was -

JOHN D. BROOKS, born near Lachute, Argenteuill County, Quebec on Dec. 11, 1810. John married Mary Elizabeth “Polly” Corless at Springfield, Ontario on Nov. 12, 1833. John and Polly were the parents of twelve children, one of whom was -

GEORGE WARREN BROOKS, born May 2, 1849. George Warren married Lucy Ann Shively at Springfield, Ontario about 1876. They had only one child -

GEORGE LLEWELLYN “LOU” BROOKS, who was born at Springfield, Ontario, May 7, 1877. Lou married Elizabeth Valentine at Escanaba, Michigan, June 2, 1900. Lou and Liz were the parents of eight children -

THE BROOKS EIGHT-PACK & SPOUSES

	BORN	AT	MARRIED
Warren Addison Brooks,	April 15, 1901,	Escanaba, MI,	Gladys Weisel
Catherine Marguerite	Oct. 8, 1902,	Tacoma, WA,	Frank Stanley
Clifford Llewellyn	June 10, 1905,	Tacoma, WA,	Beatrice Hansen
George Francis	June 14, 1914,	Auburn, WA,	Theresa Schmidt
Earl Leroy	Sept. 23, 1915,	Auburn, WA,	Ann Schmidt
Beatrice Lucile	March 17, 1917,	Ellensburg, WA,	Pete Christensen
Charles Eugene	Jan. 17, 1919	Leroy, MI,	Dorothea Burlew
Kenneth Harold	March 1, 1926,	Lansing, MI,	Elaine Watkins

	BIRTH OF SPOUSE		MARRIAGE	
Gladys Weisel,	Oct. 12, 1903,	Charlotte, MI,	Aug. 21, 1926,	St. Johns, MI
Frank Stanley,	March 22, 1895,	S. Boardman, MI,	Nov. 29, 1922,	Mancelona, MI
Beatrice Hansen,	Nov. 1, 1897,	Sidnaw, MI,	June 21, 1924,	Lowell, MI
Theresa Schmidt,	April 24, 1914,	Cadillac, MI,	Sept. 28, 1934,	Lagrange, IND
Ann Schmidt,	Aug. 22, 1914	Cadillac, MI,	March 2, 1935,	Cadillac, MI
P. Christensen,	Oct. 15, 1910,	Soro, Denmark	Jan. 18, 1936,	Lansing, MI
Dorothea Burlew,	April 26, 1919,	Jackson, MI	1955,	Lansing, MI
Elaine Watkins,	Aug. 27, 1926,	Pontiac, MI,	Jan. 8, 1944,	Lansing, MI

Additional information concerning the children of “Lou” and “Liz” Brooks appears later in this genealogical publication under the title, “THE EIGHT-PACK”



FAMILY OF GEORGE WARREN BROOKS

Standing: Father, George Warren Brooks. Seated at Left: Son, Geo. Llewellyn Brooks. Seated at Right: Mother, Lucy Ann (Shively) Brooks. All three members of family were born at Springfield, Ontario.--1849, 1877, 1853 respectively.

Photo by Atherton & Wolfe, Reed City, Mi., C.A. 1887

LOVELY LUCY



Mrs. GEORGE WARREN BROOKS (nee Lucy Ann Shively)
Born Springfield, Ont., Oct. 6, 1853 - Died Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 28, 1939.

Four generations to Luxembourg



Above, L. to R.: Son, Addison Brooks; held by his Grandfather, Ezra Addison Valentine; Father, George Llewellyn Brooks; Great Grandfather, Joseph Myers

Five generations to Luxembourg



Above, L. to R.: Great-Grandmother, Frances T. Valentine; Grandmother, Elizabeth Cordelia Brooks; Mother, Marguerite (Brooks) Stanley; Seated Lower R.: Son, George Stanley held by Great-Great-Grandmother, Catherine Myers.



George Hewelyn Brooks

INVENTOR OF BROOKS HOOKS, Patent #1956852

BORN May 7, 1877 Springfield Ont. DIED March 11, 1934 Lansing, Mich

1956852

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Whereas

GEORGE L. BROOKS,

of

Lansing,

Michigan,

PRESENTED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS A PETITION PRAYING FOR THE GRANT OF LETTERS PATENT FOR AN ALLEGED NEW AND USEFUL IMPROVEMENT IN

LINEMEN'S CLIMBERS,

A DESCRIPTION OF WHICH INVENTION IS CONTAINED IN THE SPECIFICATION OF WHICH A COPY IS HEREBY ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND COMPLIED WITH THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED, AND

Whereas UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE THE SAID CLAIMANT IS ADJUDGED TO BE JUSTLY ENTITLED TO A PATENT UNDER THE LAW.

NOW THEREFORE THESE LETTERS PATENT ARE TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID

George L. Brooks, his heirs

OR ASSIGNS

FOR THE TERM OF SEVENTEEN YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT

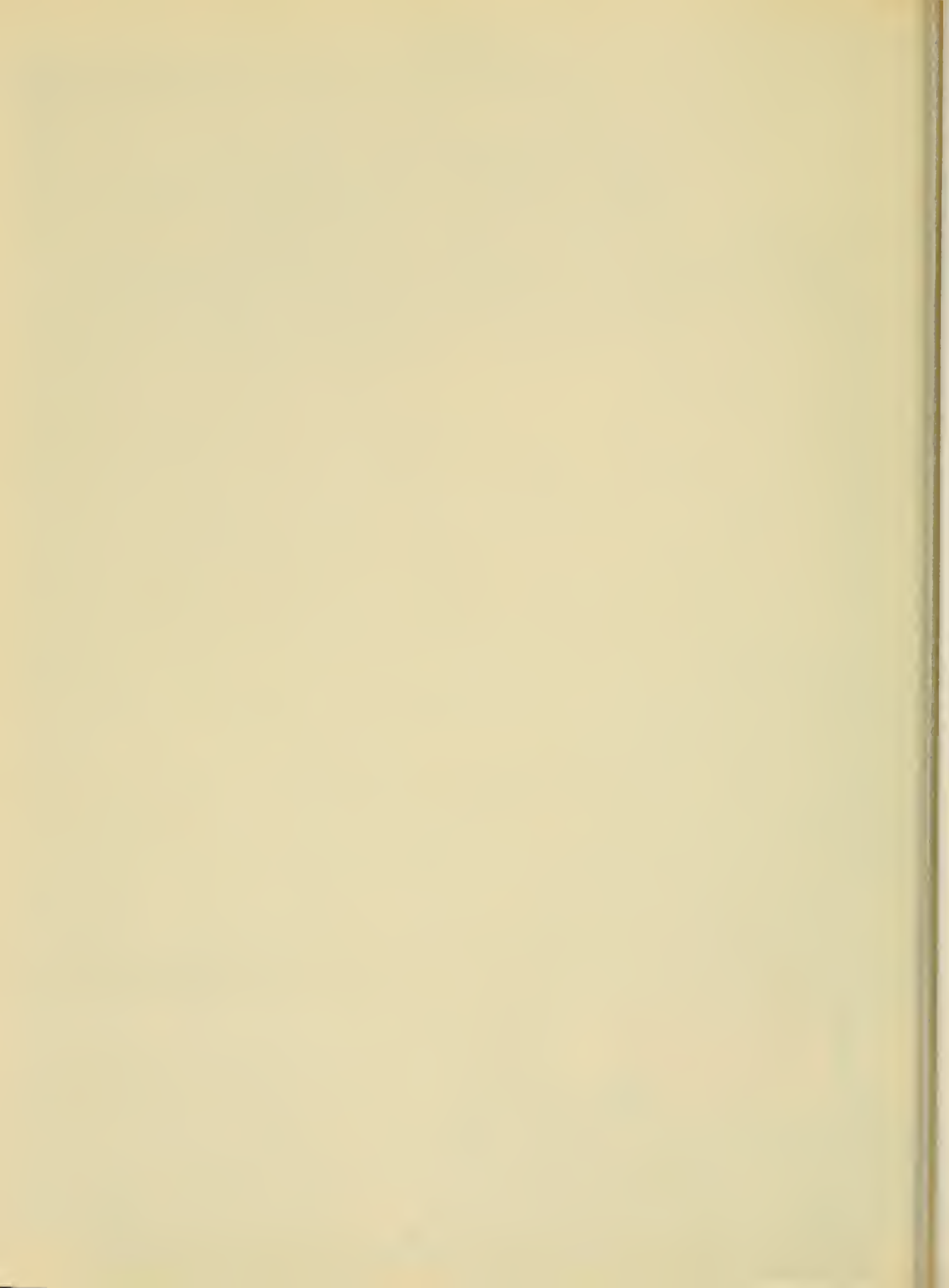
THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO MAKE, USE AND VEND THE SAID INVENTION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND THE TERRITORIES THEREOF.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office to be affixed at the City of Washington this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

Attest:

S. P. Parker
Law Examiner.

Conway P. Cox
Commissioner of Patents



Lineman, Leader, Lawman, Inventor

Lineman George Llewellyn Brooks was President of Local -77, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Seattle, Wash. when he, and his appointed committee, drafted a rigid set of electrical safety rules. I.B.E.W. meetings in those days were held secretly up in the mountain forests to avoid conflicts with union busting "goon squads".

President "Lou" Brooks lobbied at Washington's state capitol in Olympia until his safety regulations were passed by the Legislature (Senate Bill 422) and were enacted into law with Governor Ernest Lister's signature on March 20, 1913. These were the first electrical safety laws established in the United States and they served as a model for those to come in other states.

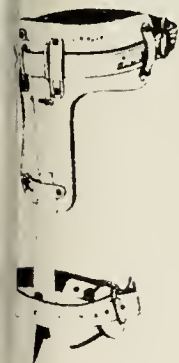
George "Lou" Brooks, born near Springfield, Ontario, was raised on a farm in northern Michigan. At age 12, Lou quit school (4th grade) and went to work in a lumber camp in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. This was followed by a decade of employment as a brake-man on railroads in Michigan and the State of Washington. In 1908 Lou hired in as an electrical lineman for The City Light Co. of Seattle, Washington.

Immediately after Lou's Electrical Safety Regulations became law in 1913, Brooks was fired by City Light Co. and soon learned that he was "black-balled" by all utility firms on the West Coast. He was forced to return to his old trade and found employment as a brakeman for The Northern Pacific R.R. out of Auburn, Wash.

In 1917 Lou inherited his father's homestead farm at Leroy, Michigan but soon found it necessary to supplement the farm income. He went to work for Consumers Power Co. as an itinerant lineman. In 1923 Brooks was employed by The Board of Water & Light Co. of Lansing, Mich. and soon was promoted to Foreman. His line crew was assigned exclusively to the job of installing Lansing's first traffic signal lights. Brooks was frequently called in for consultation and suggestions by the utility firm's engineers and occasionally was assigned to duty as the Acting Superintendent.

Here again, Brooks was fired in 1931 as a result of a hassle with management concerning the safety of his crew. Lou then went to work for WPA and with an inexperienced crew was re-assigned to the same old chore--installing Lansing traffic lights.

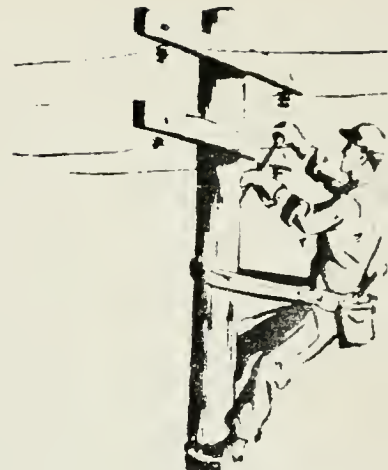
For almost two decades Brooks had been toying with an idea--a design for an improved and safer lineman's pole climber. On May 1, 1934, just 50 days after Lou had passed away, his patent for "Brooks Hooks" was granted. The story of the development of the patented design and the problems connected with the early promotion of the new safety climber follows--as told by his son.



BROOKS HOOKS

Patent No. 1956852

Invented by George Llewelyn Brooks



At age sixteen, one beautiful morning in August, 1930, I decided to be an electrical lineman, just like my Pa, George L. Brooks. Donning his "hooks" (lineman's climbers), I walked across Alpha Street and started up a pole.

It was easy to drag the gaff (spur) up the pole six to ten inches at a time, alternately shifting my weight from one foot to the other. In a minute or two, near the top, I paused, surveyed the landscape and checked out the horizon for cowboys and Indians. None were seen anywhere across Shubel's farm, even as far as Sycamore Creek, so I decided to descend.

"Hell's Bells! Woe is me!" The gaffs were tightly imbedded in the pole-- I couldn't pull either foot off the pole to step down. I was trapped. Finally, after a five or ten minute battle, I managed to get one foot loose and step down a ways. But then I found it even more difficult to free the other foot from the pole.

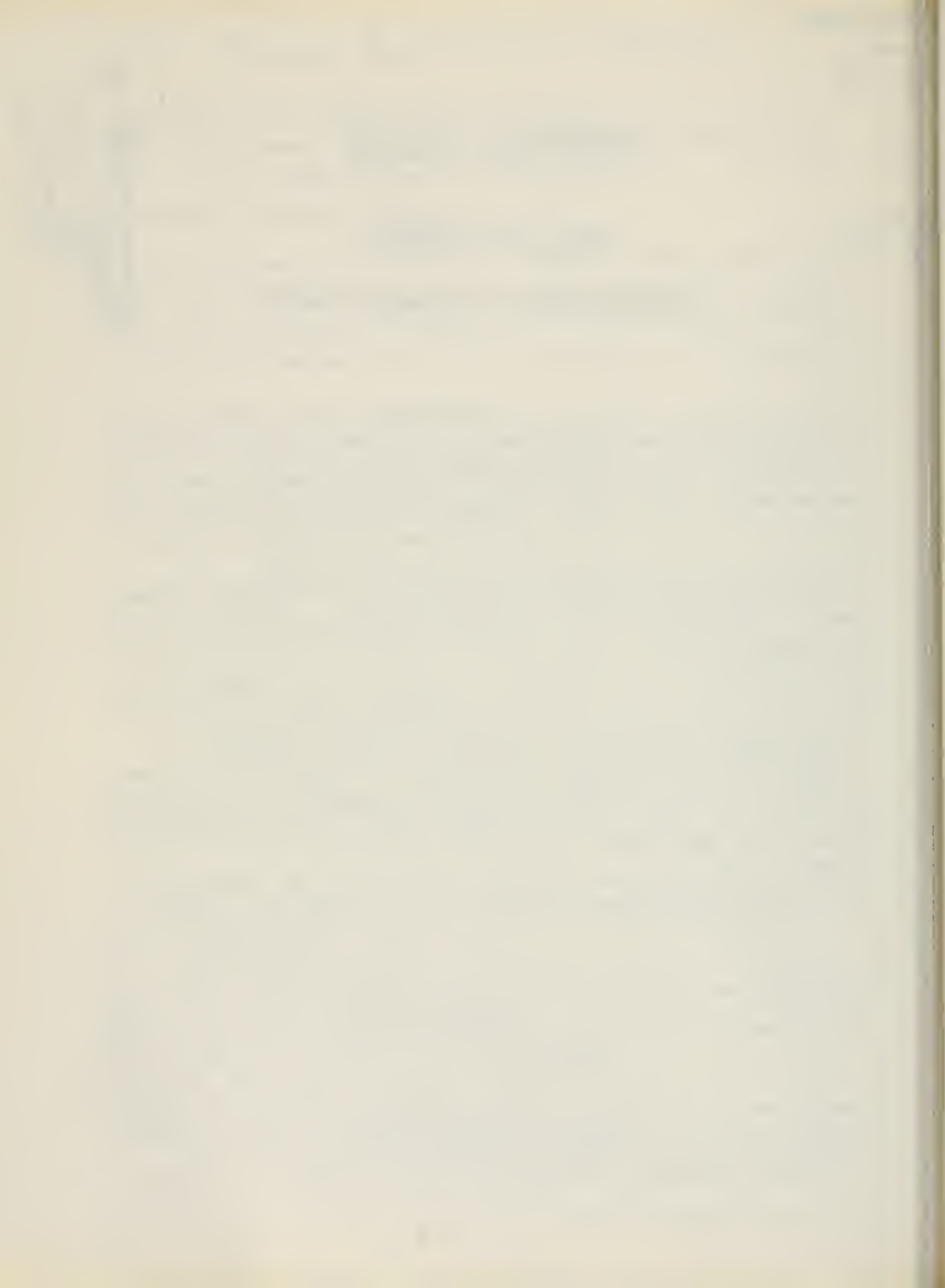
After a half hour of struggling, I had gotten down only about six feet, and I was tempted to holler for help. But the embarrassment would have been just too much. So I spent the rest of that forenoon trying to get down, and finally reached terra firma out of breath, exhausted and trembling.

Pa came home for lunch and I told him of my harrowing experience. He laughed, gave me the raspberry, then explained, "You don't pull the gaffs up; to get them out of the pole, you bend your knee outward, away from the pole, and at the same time, you twist your ankle so that you can pry against it with your foretoe. This way, you break a chip out of the pole, sideways, and the climber is out."

That afternoon I gave it another try, but with the leg irons coming four inches above my knee, instead of down on the calf, my leg was splinted--it couldn't be bent, so that I still couldn't free the gaffs from the pole.

After supper, I asked Pa if they made different length climbers for tall or short men. He replied, "I once knew a lineman, just five-foot-two, while another was nearly seven foot. Still, they both had to use the same climbers; but I'm planning to make mine adjustable in height some way."

For two decades or more, Pa had been tinkering with a model for climbers with removable and replaceable gaffs. Out in the Seattle-Tacoma area, back in 1912, Pa twisted his ankle so badly that he had to use crutches for a while. The crutches were so short that Pa had to bend over to use them. Ten-year-old Marguerite, my Sis, asked why they didn't make them adjustable like telescopes, so that they would fit anybody. It never occurred to Pa to run to a patent attorney, so later on somebody else made a bundle. But Pa realized instantly that the same principle was needed to improve the lineman's climbers.



In September, 1930, I enrolled in an eleventh grade drafting class at Lansing Eastern High School. One of my first plates (drawings) was to illustrate cross-sections of various structural forms used for metals, such as: flat (strap); L (ell or angle); U (channel); T (tee); Round (or tub ular); Hexagon; Square (box) and so on. Under each illustration we had to letter the coefficient figure, which we found in the Engineer's Handbook. This numeral showed the relative strength and rigidity of each of the structural forms as compared to the same amount of metal made up in strap form. I noticed that the channel and T forms were more than double in comparable strength to the flat strap formation.

I also remembered how heavy those flat steel lineman's climbers were after lugging them around for only a short time. It gave me an idea, so I took my drawings home. That evening I asked Pa, "Don't those climbers get pretty heavy when you wear them all day?"

Pa replied, "About 4:30 p.m., they weigh sixteen ton!"

Then I showed him my drawing, pointing out that climbers would be just as strong, using half as much steel, if they could be made in channel or tee formation.

His eyes lit up as he blurted, "Yup, and that ain't all!! I think I've got the answer to a problem that's had me stymied for years!"

Next day, Pa came home with a piece of half-inch T-iron and a piece of sheet metal which he had bent to fit tightly around the T-iron, so that the sheet metal would slide along the iron. He had drilled four holes, spaced about an inch apart, in the vertical rib of the T-iron. Likewise, he had drilled a series of holes in the sheet metal. Aligning various sets of holes, and pinning them with a cotter key, he showed me how to lock the sheet metal slider at various positions, 1/4 inch apart, for a total distance of three inches.

Pa said, "Now, any lineman, regardless of his height, can wear his hooks just where he likes them best--low on his calf, or high up to the knee." He handed me his new telescoping gadget, along with his ten-year-old aluminum model with the replaceable gaff. He said, "I want you to ask your Drafting teacher if you can make a drawing of this."

My instructor, Mr. T. K. Clark, agreed, saying that it would give me a good exercise in the use of the French curve, and that he would give me credit for five drawings.

Engrossed as I was in this project, I proceeded to get ten drawings behind the rest of the class. But when the drawing was completed, Pa took it to a patent attorney, Samuel H. Davis, who executed an official "Evidence of Conception" form, which would serve as temporary protection while a patent was pending. Ironically, the patent was issued, effective May 1, 1934--just two months after Pa died.

During the three year interim that the patent was pending, Pa spent most of his spare time traveling throughout the midwest, getting manufacturing ideas, bids on the dies, and searching for an "angel" willing to invest up to \$500, or even \$1000, for the dies. In 1931-32, this kind of money would nearly buy the Waldorf-Astoria--but Pa pressured one man until he finally gave in out of sheer desperation.

Mr. J. W. Wolford, president and owner of Melling Drop Forge in Lansing, Michigan, and also the first President of the newly established Bank of Lansing, agreed to pay for the dies out of his own pocket, mostly because of his die-sinkers and hammer-men at Melling Drop Forge, who had no other work.

Pa recruited a crony, a Mr. Smith, retired lineman, to go on the road, taking orders for the climbers. So "Smitty" bummed the nation for the next three

or four years, living on handouts and a bed provided by some generous line-man, keeping as his sales commission the \$2 sales deposit on each order he took. Most of these original buyers never dreamed that they would be waiting for years to get delivery.

During these early, and difficult years of production, my brother, "Bud" (Clifford Llewelyn Brooks) did an excellent job of handling the shipping, bookkeeping, billing and, especially, in appeasing the buyers' complaints about non-delivery of orders. He did get some help from us kids with the shipping details.

Then, the patent rights were sold to Melling Drop Forge on a royalty basis. Later, Melling turned the distribution over to Mine Safety Appliances Corporation, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who sold them throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Central and South America. For the past few years, the climbers have been distributed exclusively by Stringer-Brooks Corporation, Browning Street and Highway 50, Lee's Summit, MO, 64063.

"Smitty", the initial sales staff and promoter of "Brooks Hooks", died with his boots on, somewhere out in the Southwest, no doubt shortly after having some suds with the \$2 commission from his last sale. He's buried out on a lone prairie somewhere, God rest his soul.

While Smitty sowed the seeds, my brother Bud cultivated the sparse crops of sales, until Mine Safety Appliances spread the "Brooks' Hooks" from the Yukon Territory to Argentina and Chile. One way or another, almost all of the Brooks family got their hooks into "Brooks' Hooks", but they would never have gotten off the ground (and up a pole) if it were not for the faith and foresight of Mr. J.W. Wolford, and Pa's old sidekick Smitty.

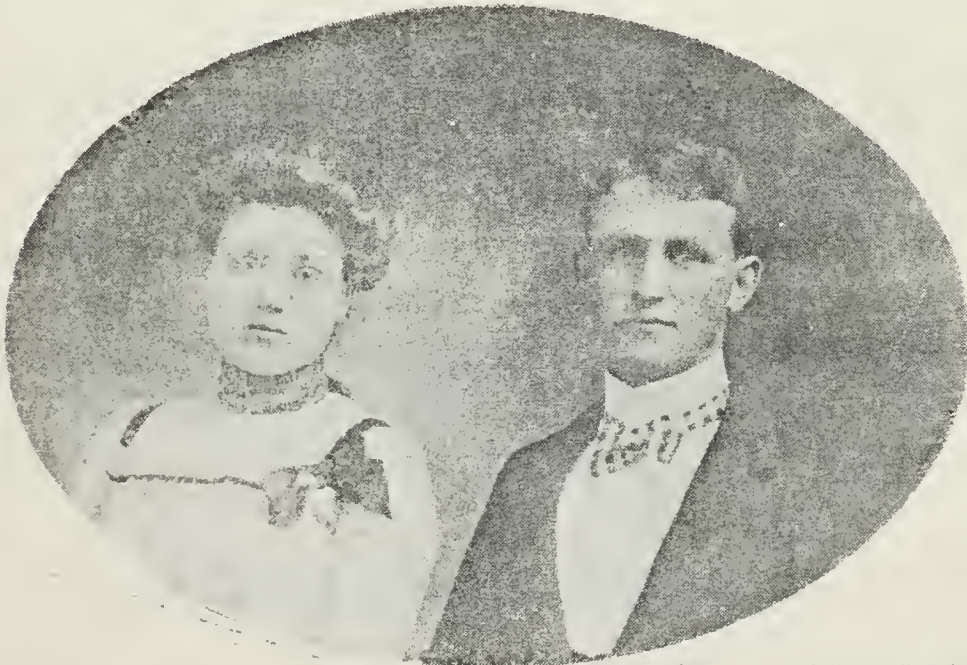
G.F.B. 1/20/78

— George F. Brooks

LIZ

and

LEW



ELIZABETH CORDELIA BROOKS

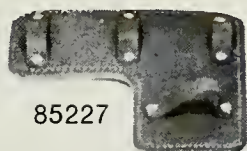
GEORGE LLEWELYN BROOKS

BROOKS POLE & TREE CLIMBER

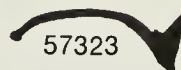
CLIMBER PARTS AND ACCESSORIES



85226



85227



57323



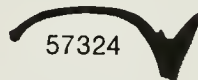
78368



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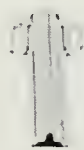
57324



78367



49761



57325



72563



85257



56013



47008

Shank and slide

- 56010 Replacement shank only, each
- 57325 Replacement sliding metal top only, each
- 8043 Replacement, extra long, each

Upper straps

- 562 Leather, upper strap assembled complete, pair
- 368 Nylon upper strap assembled complete, pair

Pads

- 761 Leather pad only, pair
- 257 Neoprene-coated fabric pad only, pair
- 226 Leather L-pad with foam cushion only, pair
- 227 Leather L-pad without foam cushion only, pair

Gaffs

- 57323 Replacement gaff 1½" with taper and cotter pins, pair
- 57324 Replacement gaff 2" with taper and cotter pins, pair
- 56139 Tapered pin for gaff, each
- 87063 Gaff gauge for 1½" Brooks gaffs, each
- 47008 Gaff guard, leather clip-on pair

Lower straps

- 72563 Leather lower straps assembled to locking buckle, complete with rivet and cotter pin, pair
- 78367 Nylon lower straps assembled to locking buckle, complete with rivet and cotter pin, pair
- 72564 Leather lower straps, with copper rivets for mounting

Miscellaneous

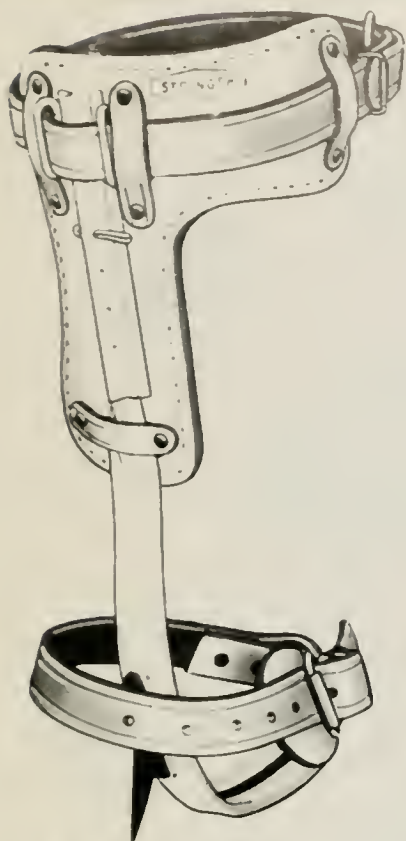
- 56013 Buckle, locking, joining lower straps to shank, each
- 57628 Rivet, steel, for locking buckle attachment, each
- 50366 Cotter pin, for slide positioning (2 req'd per slide) and joining locking buckle to gaff tang, each

AFFILIATED WITH UTILITIES SAFETY SUPPLY CO. A STRINGER CO.

STRINGER-BROOKS CORP.

Browning Street & Highway 50
Lee's Summit, Missouri 64063
(816) 524-4171

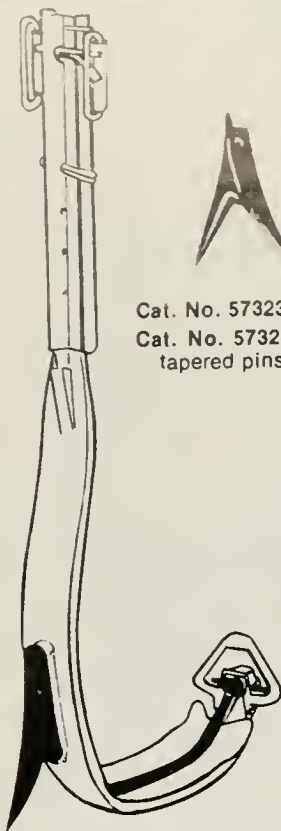
BROOKS POLE & TREE CLIMBER



Cat. No. 852L Climber 1 1/2" pole gaff complete with straps and L pads

Cat. No. 854L Climber 2" tree gaff complete with straps and L pads

Cat. No. 541A Climber 1 1/2" pole gaff with ankle straps only



Cat. No. 57321 Climber 1 1/2" pole gaff without leather

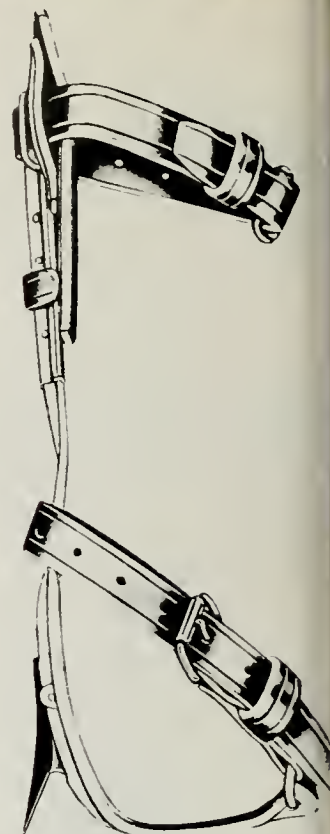
Cat. No. 57322 Climber 2" tree gaff without leather

Cat. No. 542A Climber 2" tree gaff with ankle straps only



Cat. No. 57323 1 1/2" extra pole gaff

Cat. No. 57324 2" extra tree gaff with 2 tapered pins



Cat. No. 72578 Climbers complete with 1 1/2" gaffs and leather pads and strap pair

Cat. No. 72579 Climbers complete with 2" gaffs and leather pads and strap pair

Cat. No. 456730 Climbers complete with 1 1/2" gaffs and nylon straps less pad pair

Cat. No. 456731 Climbers complete with 2" gaffs and nylon straps less pad pair

Brooks Adjustable Climbers are designed for maximum comfort and increased wearer confidence. The replaceable gaff has an integrally forged under-arch tang. The leg iron (shank) has a reinforced rib for increased strength. The inside surface of each shank is individually ground in the critical stress area to minimize the possibility of metal fatigue failure in service. Adjusting slide secures with two (2) cotter pins to assure proper slide engagement on the shank. Cautions and Instructions for proper use and care of Brooks Climbers are furnished with complete climber assemblies and replacement gaffs.

Features

- Leg irons and gaffs heat treated for proper balance of hardness, toughness, and ductility, with uniform grain structure within the metal.
- Every leg iron and gaff is inspected by the magnetic-particles method to detect parts with external flaws.
- Leg irons and gaffs Rockwell tested for uniform hardness.
- One-piece forged gaff and tang for improved strength and stability.
- Top-grain steerhide or nylon pads and straps available.

The Brooks Climber has been made by the same forging company for the past 40 years. This same forging company will continue to make this fine climber. Brooks is the original climber, adjustable in length and with a replaceable gaff.

AFFILIATED WITH UTILITIES SAFETY SUPPLY CO. A STRINGER CO.

STRINGER-BROOKS CORP.

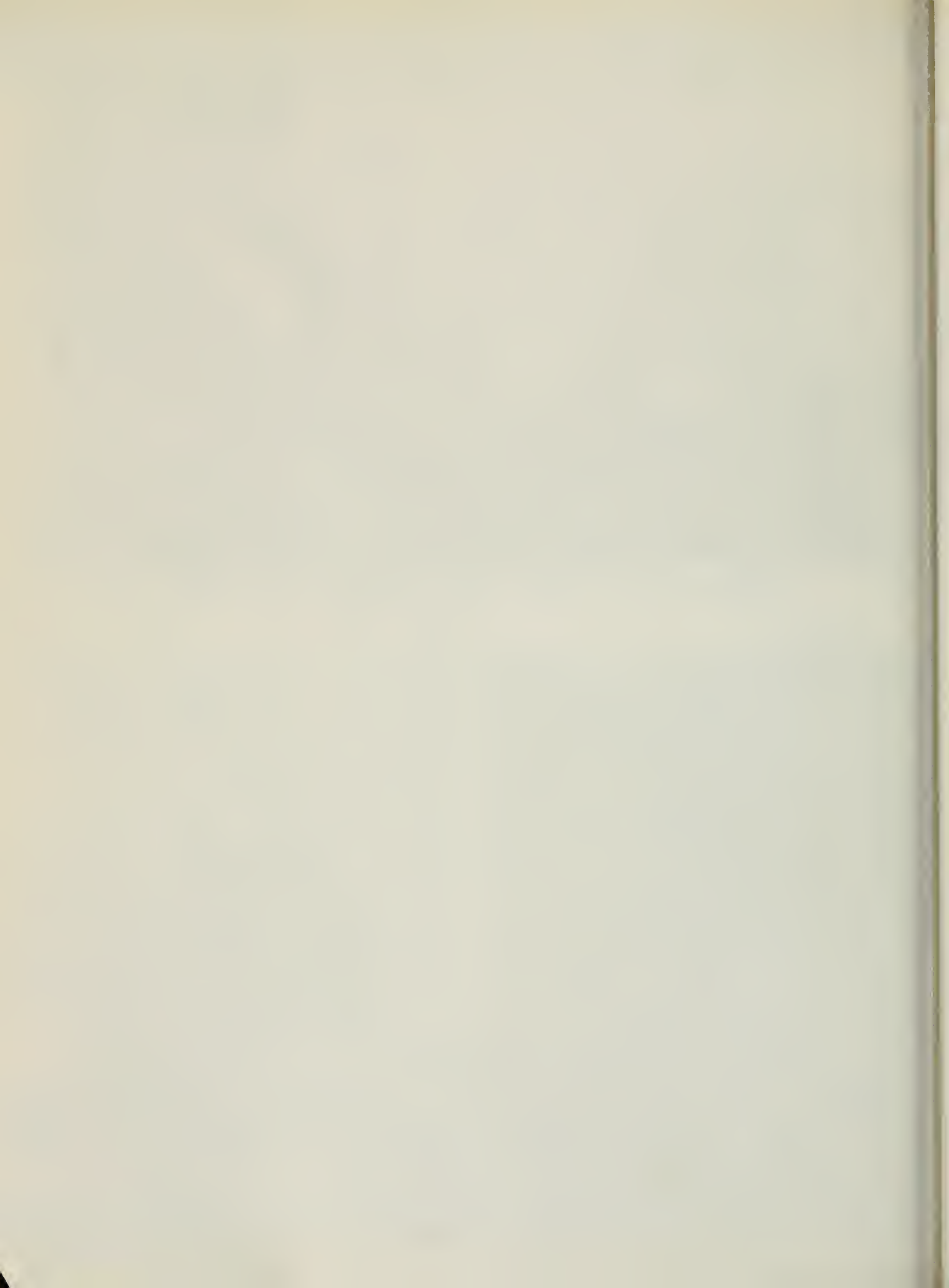
Browning Street & Highway 50
Lee's Summit, Missouri 64061
(816) 524-4171



LUCY ANN (SCHIVELY) BROOKS--Mother of GEORGE LLEWELYN BROOKS



ELIZABETH CORDELIA VALENTINE--MRS. GEORGE LLEWELYN BROOKS





THE FIRST BATCH

Above, L. to R.: Clifford, Addison, Marguerite, Lew & Liz.

"LEW," "LIZ" & THE EIGHT-PACK



Seated Front: Kenneth Harold -- Second Row: Charles Eugene "Hap"; Mother, Elizabeth Cordelia and Father, George Llewelyn Brooks -- Back Row: Beatrice Lucile, Warren Addison, Clifford Llewelyn "Bud", Earl LeRoy "Roy", George Francis "Frank" and Catherine Marguerite "Sis".

DOWN ON THE FARM

1917-1923

Below: Addison "Add", Clifford "Bud" -
At Right, L to R: Add, Marguerite "Sis",
 a neighbor & Bud - Lower Right: Sis &
 Bud



In the Barrel: Lucile - On the Barrel
 (F. to Rear): Chas. Eugene "Hap", Earl
 LeRoy "Roy" and George Francis "Frank"-
Cab Driver: Clifford Llewellyn "Bud" -
The Right Guide: Old "Trusty"





BROOKS COOKS



The George Warren limb of the John Brooks tree produced an abundant crop which was polinated by George Llewelyn and the German-descended Elizabeth Cordelia Valentine. This crop later will be referred to as the "eight pack" since it consisted of six bad apples and two cherries. The bad apples were Addison, Clifford Llewelyn, George Francis, Earl LeRoy, Charles Eugene and Kenneth Harold, and the two cherries were Catherine Marguerite and Beatrice Lucile. On another page we will have a brief story concerning each of the members of the eight pack.

After Ma, "Liz", was gone, it was sometimes said that Ma was a fabulous cook, a good homemaker, but she couldn't manage money. Pa made real good money throughout his life as an electrical lineman or as a line foreman, but it was always a struggle for Ma from pay day to pay day. It seems that the end of the money always came long before the end of the month.

A casual observer at one of Ma's meals could quickly and easily see why Ma mismanaged her money. Meals for Ma's "eight-pack" tribe usually consisted of a huge kettle of Hungarian goulash supplemented by an oven full of casseroles, scalloped potatoes topped off with a solid layer of pork chops, along with creamed corn and stewed tomatoes, etc. These delicacies were always backed up with an ample supply of Ma's homemade hot bread and biscuits, along with some of her home-canned fruit.

Ma's six little boys grew up to an average of 6' 2" and 225 pounds and either of her two little cherries could have served as an anchor woman on a tug-of-war team at a policeman's field day. After paying the grocery bill, there was little money left for Ma to mismanage. Actually, Ma did manage and plan well. She arranged to produce her "eight pack" over a wide-spread period of 25 years in order to lighten the burden on Pa's pay checks. She also produced the eight pack in two separate batches, taking a nine-year vacation between Clifford Llewelyn and George Francis.

Here again she expertly planned and arranged for one assistant cook with each of the separate batches.

The first assistant cook was Catherine Marguerite, who held down that responsibility until 1924 when she decided to turn pro and opened Stanley's Cafe at Portland, Michigan. Marguerite spent the remainder of her life owning and managing restaurants throughout Michigan. There were Stanley Cafes in Grand Rapids, several in Lansing, along with the Potterville Tavern and the Old Mill Tavern in Leoni, Michigan, and finally the Casa Nova No. 2 in East Lansing.

Marguerite, "Sis" had confined her business activities strictly to wine and dine until the adventure at the Old Mill Tavern in Leoni. This was her first experience in the entertainment field. Here she had a band with dancing and usually had a packed house on Friday and Saturday nights. One Friday evening a young musician strolled in,

toting his guitar and asked "Sis" if he could play a few tunes. Her band hadn't arrived yet so she permitted the young fellow to play a couple numbers. Then the young fellow mentioned that he had three or four more young musicians waiting out in the car and asked if he could bring them in and give her a little audition. He told her that they were playing one night a week on a Battle Creek radio station, but they didn't have a job on week-ends and were looking for extra work. So the young band played several numbers and finally asked "Sis" if they couldn't take over and play a few week-ends for her. Sis wasn't too impressed with this group and she knew that the regular group she had was drawing a good crowd so she said no, she thought she better stick with the band that she had, and the disappointed group left.

Some twenty years later Sis was watching TV on a Saturday night and all of a sudden she said, "There's those guys that wanted a job down at the Old Mill Tavern." Sure enough, there was the young fellow that played the guitar and was a pretty good singer, but I really didn't think they were too hot. She was watching Hee Haw and the young guitar player was Roy Clark. Yep, "Sis" was a good cook and she sure knew how to push the beer, but she had one big problem. She had a tin ear!

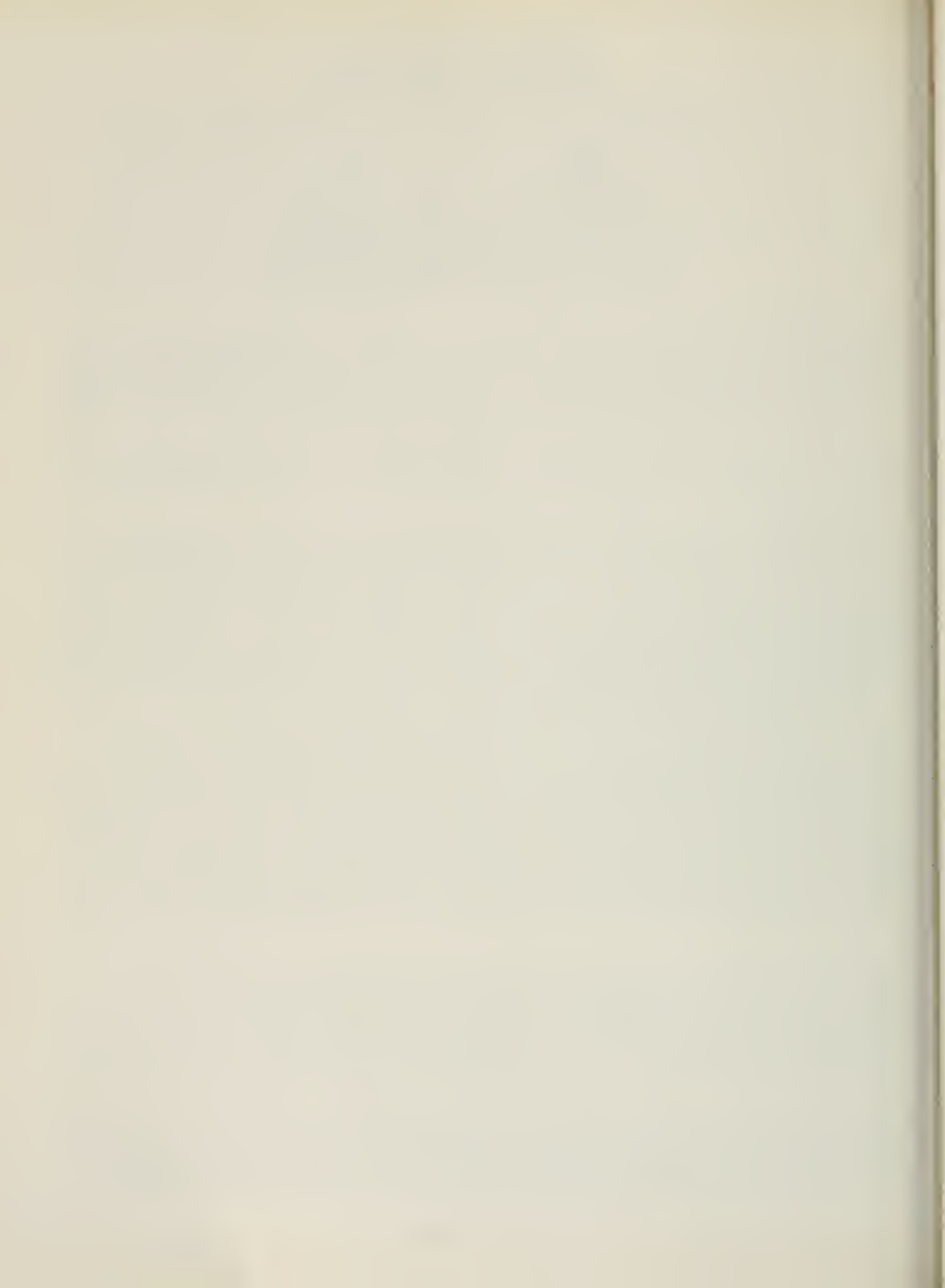
Back in 1924, when Marguerite turned pro, here again Ma had planned ahead. Ma had her No. 2 assistant cook, Lucile, all trained and ready to take over to help feed the second batch.

On pay day Ma picked up Pa's pay check at noon and after paying off the grocery bill at Clyde Olin's, Ma took what little money was left and headed for town and tried to spread the remainder amongst the numerous merchants in the City of Lansing. But Ma always planned ahead. Knowing that she would be late getting home to prepare supper on pay day, during the forenoon Ma and her assistant cook, Lucile, usually prepared a batch of at least six dozen donuts so that her second batch of the eight pack would survive until she got home and was able to prepare supper. When Ma returned from town there was always several merchants who were left with the sincere promise that they would be taken care of the following pay day.

On one of these occasions when Ma returned from her pay day chore, she found that the batch of donuts had been polished off -- completely wiped out! Ma seldom lost her cool, but this time there was a storm! She hit the ceiling and she issued an ultimatum. She told us if this happened again she would never make another donut. So the following pay day Ma was a little more lenient and cooked up probably seven or eight dozen realizing that she probably had been a little stingy the previous pay day. So as usual, we waded into the donuts, Pa along with us, and the pile dwindled rapidly and when it started to get pretty low Pa took one of the donuts and tied it to the pull chain on the kitchen ceiling light and attached a sign, "Don't eat this donut, save it for seed!"

Lucile also learned her lesson well and soon became a first-class hash-slinger. She too, like Marguerite, decided to turn pro. I think Lucile's first cooking job was at the Sablain's Cedar Way Tavern on South Cedar in Lansing. Then a year or two later she became Chief Chef at the Westgate Tavern and it wasn't long before the Westgate became famous as the best place in Michigan to enjoy a chicken dinner.

Lucile had married a Danish immigrant, Peter Christensen, a buttermaker, who soon found that there was more money making Oldsmobiles than butter. Pete was an outdoor man. On week-ends Pete was long gone, either with his guns and dogs or his boat and fishing tackle. The Brooks brothers were just a little bit chagrined at times that we couldn't get Pete to do a little bar hopping with us. Pete just couldn't see



wasting time bending an elbow with a stine of beer when he could just as well have his elbow bent over the stock of his gun or on the reel of his fishing tackle. Pete had been an American only about ten years or so, but he was one of the first to serve his country in World War II, putting in most of his time in China, Burma and India.

When Pete came home from overseas we were all sure that he would have nothing to do with the Tavern. But much to our surprise, on the first day home, he went down and resigned from Oldsmobile and returned to the tavern and took over. Changes were made, items were shuffled around, partitions were pulled out, additions were built and soon a new Tavern. The old tavern was torn down and Pete started to acquire adjacent property in order to have adequate parking space and room for expansion. It wasn't long before Pete had a complete shopping center surrounding his new restaurant building. There was a dry goods store, a drug store, a doctor's office, a barber shop and a beauty parlor and a drive-in stand to pick up the famous Westgate chicken. Pete worked sixteen hours a day with no more hunting and no more fishing for almost two decades. The establishment for "chicken to go" at Westgate surely got the jump on Colonel Sanders, and I am sure if it hadn't been for Pete's failing health that when I visited Kotzebue Eskimo Village on the sandy shore of the Artic Ocean, there is no doubt in my mind that the sign would have read Westgate rather than Colonel Sanders.

Pete and Lucile raised two sons and as they were able to pitch in and help manage the Westgate, Pete once more, along with the boys, found time for some leisure activities. They went in for sailing. Pete even went to the extent of having a Danish sail boat imported and soon it became a Christensen Marina with several sail boats, racing boats, a kayak, a pontoon raft, row boats and whatever.

Marguerite sold her Casa Nova No. 2 for a tidy profit and some time after Pete had passed away, the other Brooks Cook, Lucile, sold her Westgate Tavern and the entire shopping center to General Motors Corporation for a quarter million dollars -- reduced considerably by her brother Hap's exhorbitant broker's fee.

- - - - -

Ma, the first of Brooks Cooks, couldn't manage money and she never made a fortune with her cooking. The Modern Woodmen of America Drill Team from Lansing, Michigan, was selected to parade and put on exhibitions at the 1932 World's Fair in Chicago. As soon as the team had fallen in, it was customary for the Commanding Officer to call roll, starting with the taller men at the end of the line. As each man's name was called he stepped two paces forward and when the six tallest men, all Brooks's, stood out front, it was easy for the whole world to see just where Ma had squandered Pa's hard-earned pay checks.



BROOKS CROOKS

Our data concerning Brooks Crooks dates back to the severe winter of 1884-1885. Even at this early date, a Brooks left behind a pile of evidence which clearly connected him with a theft and malicious destruction of personal property.

In the early morning hours of February 30, 1885, 8-year-old "Lew", George Llewelyn Brooks received a demanding call to make a long trip out to the privy. The George Warren Brooks farm was located between Dighton and LeRoy in the very heart of the Cadillac snow belt. Little Lew wisely donned his Daddy's size 12 slippers and shuffled and skied in the pitch dark towards the back door of the country home. Lew forced the door open into a wintery blast - a blizzard! Lew snow-shoed a few steps out into the backyard, but the shoveled path had been releveled with heavy drifts. Without a flashlight Lew could see nothing but a shadowy outline of the farmhouse and even that appeared to be a mirage far away on the horizon. Lew had been gifted with more discretion than valor, so he hesitated, then squatted and satisfied the urgency of his early morning message. Lew completed his assigned chore and hustled back into his warm bed.

It seemed like only a few seconds later there was a thunderous explosion - sky rockets, bombs, sirens, whistles - all going off at once, accompanied by ear-splitting and wall crashing expletives deleted! Lew bounded from his bed - somewhere in the crescendo he knew that he had heard his name mentioned along with several unfamiliar adjectives. Instantly Lew was able to translate these words merely by the tone of George Warren's voice - a voice that over-shadowed his size 12 slippers.

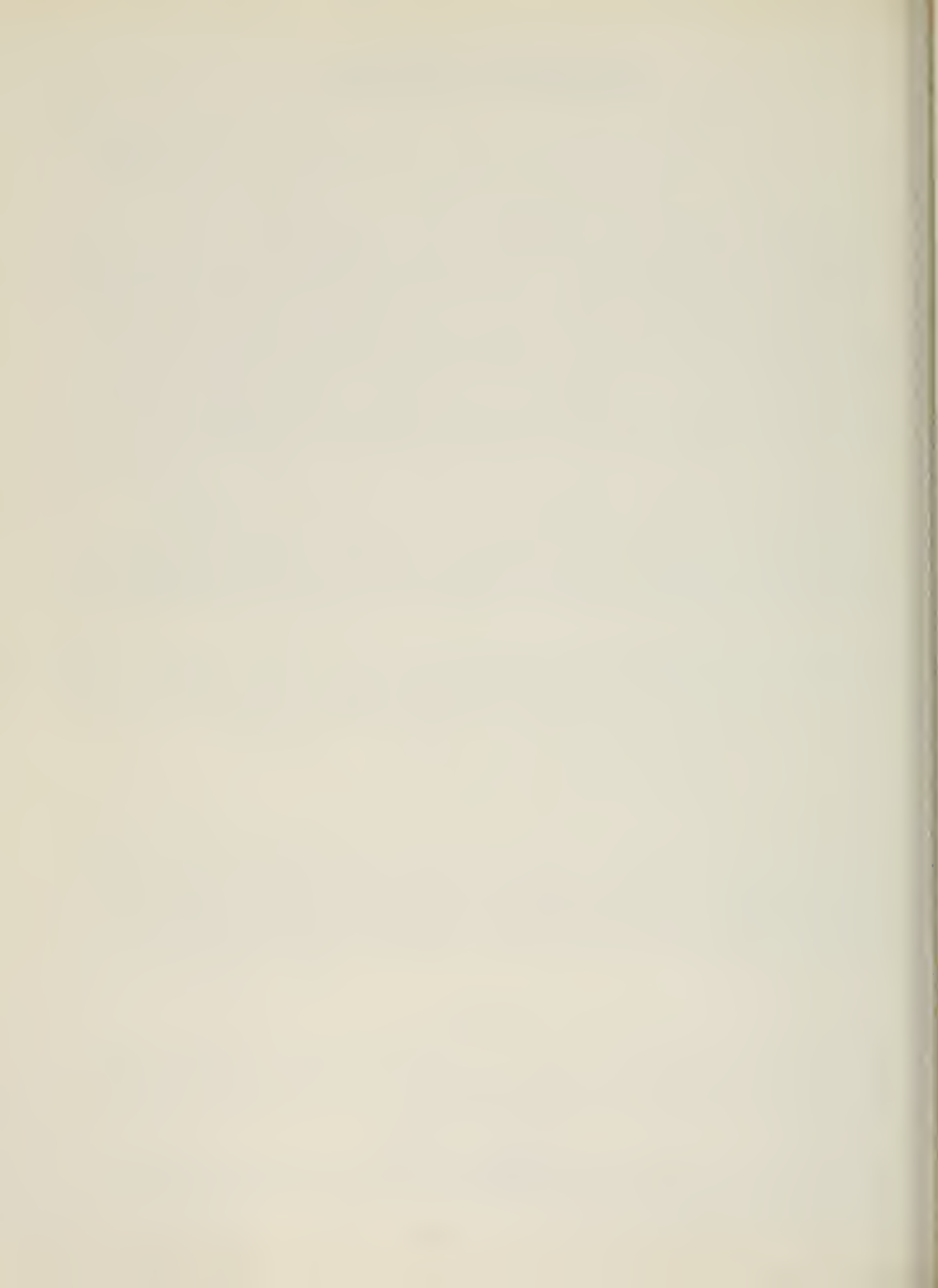
Little did little Lew know
Until big daddy G. told him so,
With his belicose, vociferous and blatant blow,
That while skiing back from the deep snow -
He had toted back his putrid job,
And its stench, to his dear old dad
Accurately deposited there -
In the heel of his size 12 pad.

Needless to say, because of the evidence left at the scene, Lew was found guilty by Magistrate George Warren Brooks, of the crime of unauthorized possession and malicious destruction of personal property. He got off easy though, with 10 lashes from a wet noodle, due to his Daddy's inability to prove premeditation.

-- CONCLUSION --

Little Lew grew and grew and it came to pass (during a stretch of 25 years), that Lew with a little help from Liz, procreated eight healthy and normal(?) children. In turn, the eight beget children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and some Vice-children.

These descendents of Lew and Liz included a preponderance of crooks. But the less said about them is for the better. Besides, if ye editor had submitted all of the known Brooks discretions; undoubtedly most of the criminal data would have been censored by The Bored.



THE EIGHT-PACK

The Brooks 8-pack came in two batches - or perhaps we should say two batches and a dribble. It all started with Addison at Escanaba in Michigan's U.P. on April 15 1901.

Addison "Add" - Had two principal hobbies: The Knight's Templar drill team of the Masonic Lodge, serving as Captain, and deer hunting in Marquette County. Add died of a heart attack while mowing the lawn at his hunting cabin. Add was employed by Lansing's Board of Water and Light where he rose from his assignment as a "ground-man" to Superintendent of Cable Splicing.



Addison



Marguerite



Clifford



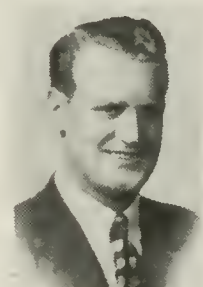
George



Leroy



Lucile



Charles



Harold

Catherine Marguerite "Sis" Attended Ferris Institute and taught school for two years. Sis was a restaurant proprietor throughout most of her life. (Read Brooks Cooks on another page.)

Clifford "Bud" - Along with most of the other Brooks's, Bud also had a deer hunting cabin in Marquette County. Bud was a self-taught musician and could play almost any instrument. He was a band leader for almost a half century, composing most of his orchestrations for the individual instruments. His wife, Beatrice, and his son, Bob, were the nucleus of Bud Brooks' Band. Bud retired as Superintendent of Window Service from the Lansing Post Office.

George Francis "Frank" - After a nine-year vacation, Ma, "Liz", started her second batch (still in the State of Washington) with ye editor. I worked seven years as a Machinist at Oldsmobile followed by a few years at the Lansing Post Office, which employment was interrupted by service in the U. S. Navy during World War II. This was followed by seven years employment as Rental Mgr. and Director of Advertising at the Michigan State Fair. In 1965 I switched to Tool and Die Machinist with the year 1973 spent as a Machinist for a railroad in Skagway, Alaska.

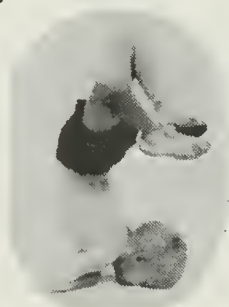
Earl LeRoy "Roy" - Roy also led a life of diversification both in employment and hobbies. During World War II, Roy was awarded a citation and a substantial cash award for a suggestion which expedited arms production at Oldsmobile. Roy (with a first-class assistant, his wife Ann) for a few years produced high-quality (battery-raised) frying chickens for restaurants. After a few years as a builder of homes in Florida, Roy returned to Lansing and soon opened a barber-shop employing three assistants. He served as Legislative Representative for the Barber's Union.

THE EIGHT-PACK-(Continued)

Both Roy and Ann were top-ranked Contract Bridge players and competed against each other in bringing home trophy fish including Florida tarpons and sailfish to colorful chars caught above the Artic Circle.

Beatrice Lucile - Like Sis, seldom got her nose out of her restaurant kitchens, except to ring up the cash. In later years, however, Lucile made two trips to Denmark and a tour of Europe and spent considerable time at her Crystal Lake cottage. Lucile (and Pete) built a \$3,000 original investment in the Westgate Tavern into a conglomerate business center worth a quarter million dollars. (Read Brooks Cooks on another page.)

Charles Eugene "Hap" - Born on the farm near Dighton, Hap at age 6 through 12 performed as a professional contortionist-acrobat (see Brooks Acrobats on another page). Hap worked as a realtor and dabbled in politics, serving as a County Commisioner. Hap is an avid golfer, usually shooting close to par. He was active in Kiwanis Club and did an expert job as auctioneer at their annual sale.



Kenneth Harold - Was our war hero - (see "Over There" on another page). A surgically implanted silver skull didn't slow Harold down one iota. Although rated 100% disabled by the V.A., Harold still managed to set up an auto body bump shop and became an expert horsetrader for anything he could get his hands on. Harold built his shop and a cottage at the lake which was always packed three-deep by his children, in-laws, other relatives and friends. It should not go unmentioned that Harold made a go of it with the loyal help of his better half, Elaine.

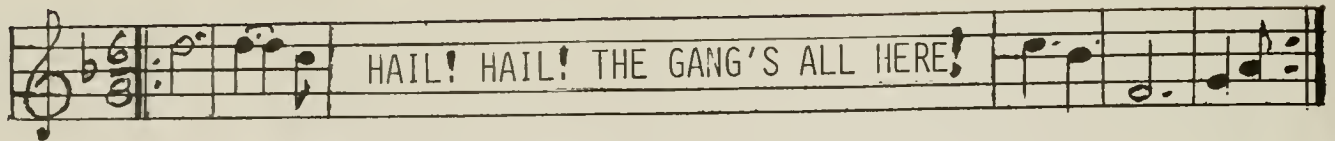
BROOKS ACROBATS

Starting at age 6, Charles Eugene "Hap" Brooks performed as a contortionist acrobat and was rated as one of the finest vaudeville acts in the midwest. For two consecutive years "Hap" was booked as the feature act at the Upper Peninsula State Fair held annually at Escanaba, Michigan.

As Hap neared age 12 he was joined by his brother Kenneth Harold, age 4, who was a born natural clown of the calibre of Emmett Kelly. Joining the act, also age 4, a wiry nephew Robert A. Brooks performed contortionist tricks. For showmanship reasons Trainer-Mgr. George Llewellyn Brooks decided the family act should include a girl, so a wig was stuck on Bob.







At Marianne's Wedding - April 24, 1954



THE NELSON WEDDING

Children, Front Row (L to R): Donald H. Brooks, Joyce Brooks, Donna Jean Brooks, Jocile Brooks, Douglas Christensen, Paul Christensen.

Second Row: Bob Campbell, Peter Christensen, Earl LeRoy Brooks, the Bride Marianne (Brooks) Nelson, The Groom Richard Craig Nelson, Ann (Mrs. LeRoy) Brooks, Carol Ferguson, Vicki Lou Brooks.

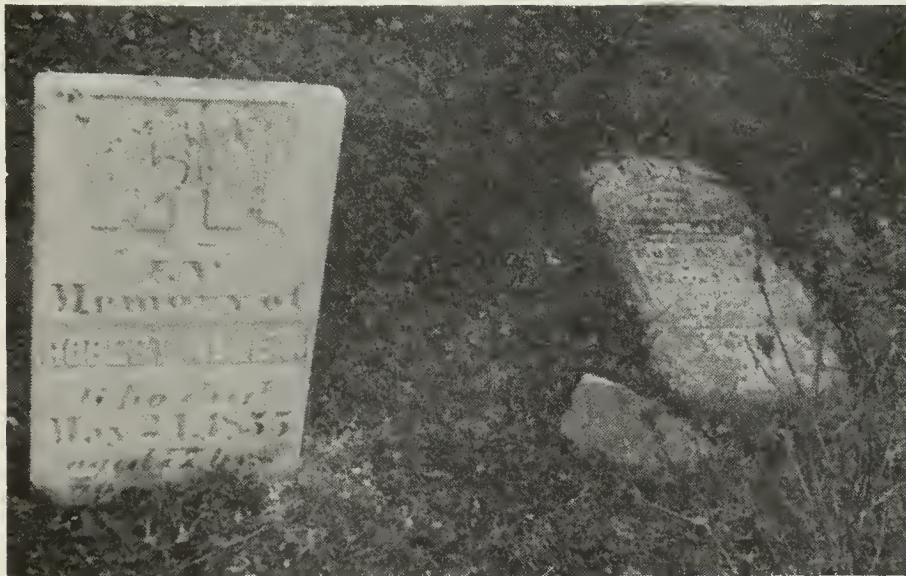
Third Row: Kenneth Harold Brooks, Charles "Hap" Brooks, George "Frank" Brooks, Leland Brooks, Earl "Duke" Brooks, George Stanley.

Back Row: Elaine (Mrs. Harold) Brooks, Marguerite (Brooks) Campbell, June (Mrs. Robert) Brooks, Pearl (Mrs. Leland) Brooks, Betty (Mrs. "Hap") Brooks, Dorothy Brooks, Teresa (Mrs. George) Brooks, Lucile (Brooks) Christensen.



At left is an illustration of The First Baptist Church at Chester, Vt. The original edifice was built in 1788. At a meeting held 10 Aug., 1789, Nehemiah Fields was chosen both Clerk & Deacon. Reverend Aaron Leland of Bellingham, Mass. became the pastor.

At right is The Evangelical Congregational Church (United Church of Christ) at Harvard, Mass. which was organized in 1733. David, son of Nathan & Sussannah (Bacon) Brooks, was christened here by Reverend John Seccord on 23 August, 1743.



ROBERT ALLEN

June 27, 1777--May 24, 1855

SARAH (Brooks) ALLEN

April 1, 1784--Dec. 12, 1861

Sarah, daughter of David and Ann (Clark) Brooks, married Robert Allen, son of Levi Allen, who was the brother of Ethan Allen. Sarah and Robert were born in the Green Mountain area before it was adopted by the original 13 colonies as the 14th of the United States of America--Vermont. The Allens are buried at Mapleton, Ontario, Can.



German-Hungarian Brooks'es

In May, 1907, Nicholas & Anna (Ples) Schmidt immigrated from Apatin, Hungary to America bringing their son Anton and daughter Theresa. Son, Nicholas (II) came at a later date. The Schmidts were strong, muscular men who were immediately employed to do the rugged work of pouring molten iron from ladles into sand cores to make castings at a malleable iron foundry in Cadillac, Michigan.

Anton's (Tony) girl friend, Rosina Krieg, had immigrated from Apatin also. Tony and Rose were married Nov. 21, 1907. They had three sons, Frank, Tony & Henry and a daughter Theresa Mary who on Sept. 28, 1934 changed her name to Mrs. George "Frank" Brooks. Concurrently, Nicholas (II) married Anna Hiltz (who also immigrated from Apatin) and they had a son, Nick (III) and a daughter, Anna, who changed her name on March 2, 1935 to Mrs. Earl "Roy" Brooks.

The Brooks Bros. had 50% German ancestry. Their grandmother, Lucy Ann Schively, was descended from the German-born Geo. Schively (and Catherine Warner) & their mother, Elizabeth Valentine was a descendent of Joseph Myers (& Catherine Ulwelling) immigrants from Luxembourg. The Brooks Bros. married cousins, Theresa & Anna, the daughters of Hungarian-born parents (Schmidt). Thus, Frank & Roy's children are 25% German, 50% Hungarian and 25% English - a typical example of America's melting pot.

NOTE: After WWI, Apatin was made part of Yugoslavia.



Nicholas and Anna E. Schmidt wedding day, November 25, 1912: Immediately behind bride & groom are groom's parents, Nicholas & Anna Schmidt. At bride's left are Tony & Rose Schmidt (baby Tony in arms). To groom's right is his sister Theresa Hile (with husband and baby Ann). Directly in front of bride & groom is Frank Schmidt.



"OVER THERE"

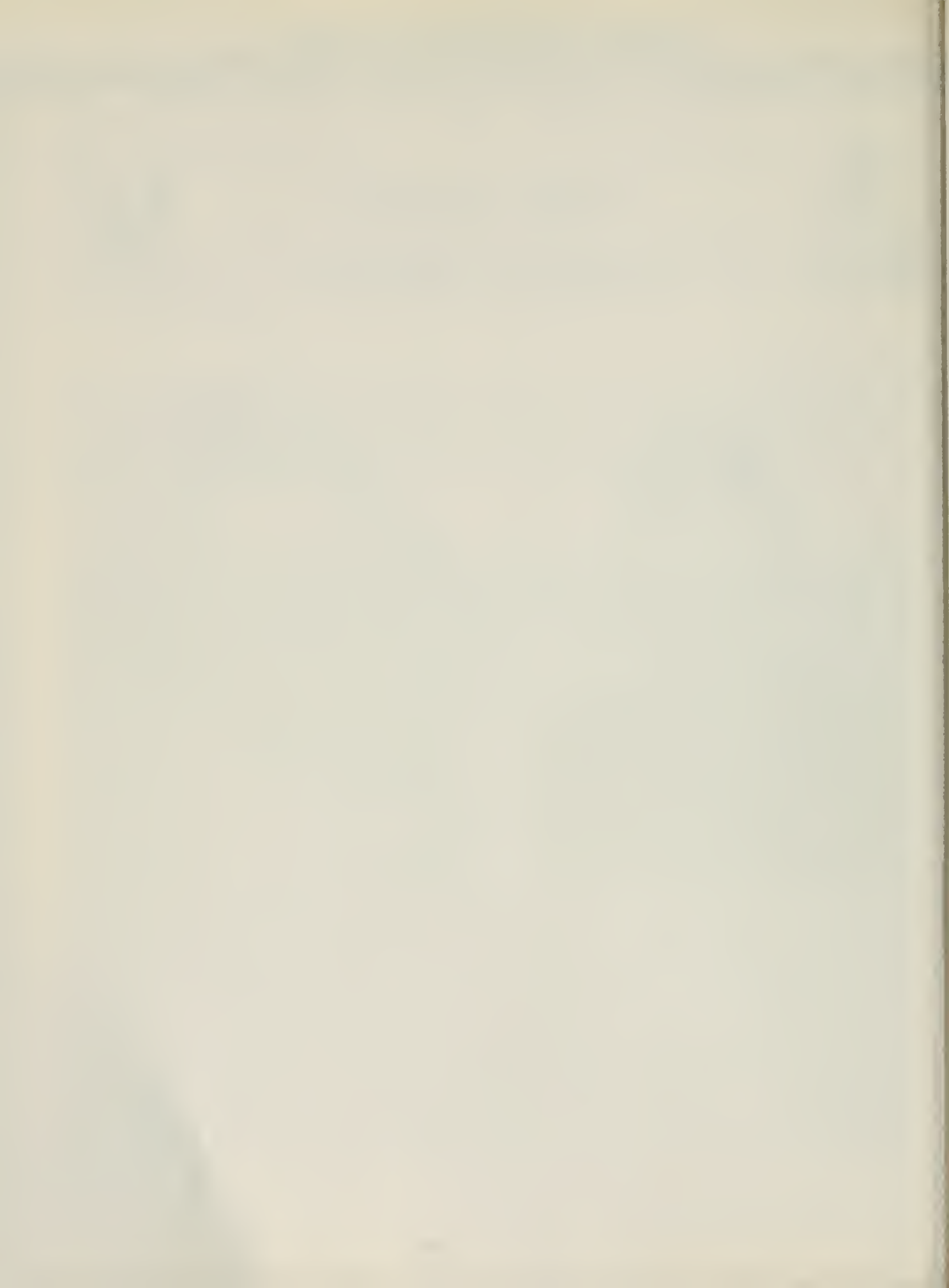
IN WORLD WAR II



KENNETH HAROLD BROOKS - Husky Harold, carrying a big Browning Automatic Rifle was the lead man for his company of the 78th Lightning Division of the 119th Field Artillery. Shortly after crossing the Rhine at Romagne, Harold received a head wound from shrapnel. Not wearing a dog tag, Harold was listed as missing in action for more than a month. Read additional information in the "Eight-Pack."

DONALD E. HANSEN - Not a drop of Brooks blood flowed in the veins of Don Hansen, but he was one of us. Don's mother, Beatrice, married Clifford L. "Bud" Brooks sometime after Don had been adopted by his grandparents, John and Delaney (Shively) Hansen. After Don had completed his schooling he left the Hansen farm near Dighton, Michigan, and moved down to Lansing to stay with his mother (and stepfather). He joined the 119th Field Artillery Division of the National Guard. In the summer of 1941 the Guard was mobilized and sent to Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri. From there Don was transferred to Ft. Mills on Corregidor Island in the Philippines. Don was killed in action during the first attack by the Japanese on the third Sunday of World War II, December 28, 1941. At age 22, Donald E. Hansen was the first serviceman from Ingham County to make the supreme sacrifice.





The Reunion

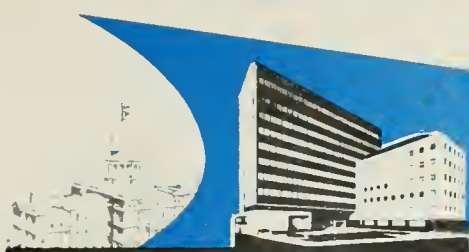


I. to R. --Anastacia MacPherson, Geo. Brooks, Earl Brooks & Anastacia Schuelke

In the early days of ye editor's geneological search we discovered Mr. Earl Brooks, age 87, at Avlmer, Ontario. Earl's father, Hiram, was a brother of my grandfather, George Warren Brooks. Earl told me a story about his 12 year old cousin, Anastacia, daughter of Caroline (Brooks) Barry, who had came with her father, to visit Earl 57 years earlier in 1921. Caroline had died a few years before the visit. After Mr. Barry and Anastacia left, Earl remembered that they had returned, "SOMEWHERE to the States" Shortly after this visit a daughter was born to Mr. & Mrs. Earl Brooks and they named her Anastacia, after Miss Barry.

Miss Barry, undoubtedly, had married and changed her last name, so we filed this bit of info. on the back burner. Then one day, thumbing thru Grandpa Geo. Warren's 1902 diary I found on a margin this note: "Carrie's man, T. W. Barry, A---?, Neb.

So I called the reference department at the City Library asking the names of towns in Neb. containing four letters and starting with "A". Luckily, there were only two. We rushed out a letter to the Town Clerks of each town, seeking possible descendants of Mr. Barry, who was a resident of their town in 1902. A Priest whose parish was located near one of the towns made an extensive search but to no avail. That left only Alvo, Neb. but after a wait of six weeks I fanally gave up--then one day a letter arrived from Mrs. Ed Schuelke of Lincoln, Neb. who said, "I am Anastacia, daughter of Caroline Brooks!" That evening I set up a conference phone call getting Earl Brooks and both Anastacias on the line simultaneously and by surprise! On June 16, 1979 we arranged to get the long lost cousins together for the first time in 57 years---and the namesakee and namesakor met for the first time!



CITY of LANSING

L A N S I N G , M I C H I G A N

GERALD W. GRAVES, MAYOR

Proclamation

- WHEREAS: George Brooks has taken it upon himself to conduct a genealogical research in an effort to familiarize and acquaint himself and other members of his family with their "Roots"; and
- WHEREAS: George Brooks, through his diligent work and persistence, has located, in addition to other relatives, approximately 100 cousins who reside in Canada and 12 in the United States who were previously unknown; and
- WHEREAS: George Brooks and other relatives traversed to Aylmer, Ontario when they became aware of a "Brooks Reunion" that was in progress; and
- WHEREAS: One of the first cousins that George located was 89 year old Earl Brooks of Aylmer, Ontario who was his grandfather's brother and had a sister named Caroline; and
- WHEREAS: George, learned from Earl Brooks, that in 1921, Caroline, along with her 12 year old daughter, Anistacia, visited he and his wife in Canada; upon completion of their visit, Caroline and her daughter returned to the "States", however, it was not recorded as to what State; and
- WHEREAS: Shortly thereafter, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Brooks became the proud parents of a daughter whom they named after Caroline's daughter, Anistacia; and
- WHEREAS: George Brooks, located in Lincoln, Nebraska, the senior Anistacia who will soon be 70 years of age, and he located the younger Anistacia, (the namesake) who is 58 years of age; and
- WHEREAS: On June 16, 1979, a family reunion is being held at 1508 Briarwood, in the City of Lansing, at this function, the two Anistacia's will meet for the first time; this will be a surprise to the two ladies since neither of them are aware of the others attendance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD W. GRAVES, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LANSING, by the power vested in me, do hereby proclaim Saturday, June 16, 1979, as:

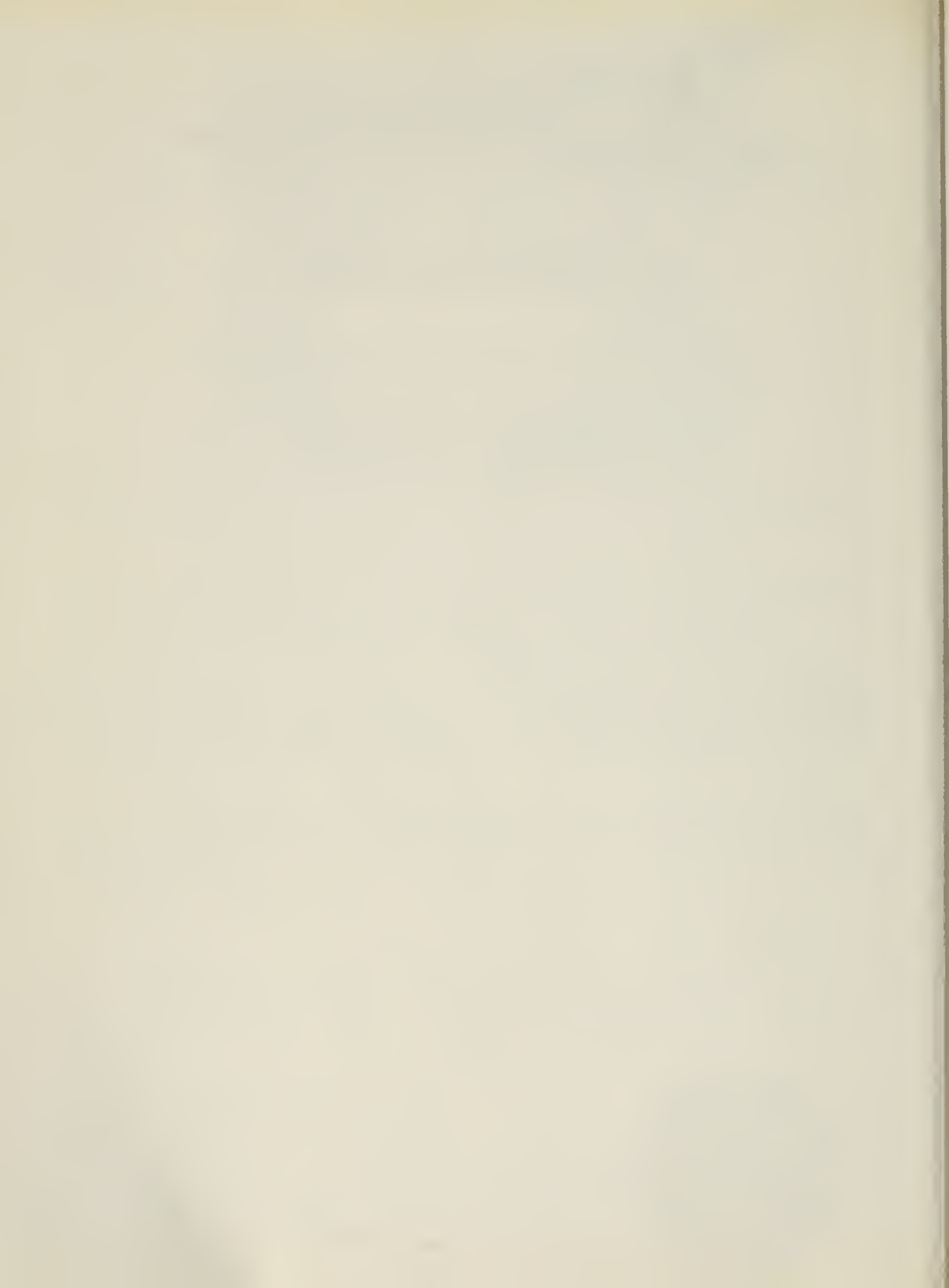
"GEORGE BROOKS DAY"

in Lansing, and I strongly urge all citizens of this community, relatives and friends to join with me in saluting GEORGE BROOKS who has contributed hundreds of hours, considerable effort and money to make this ONTARIO/ MICHIGAN INTERNATIONAL BROOKS REUNION possible and also to wish him the very best in the "Roots" book that he is writing.



Given under my hand and the seal of the City this sixteenth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine.

Gerald W. Graves



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF
LATTER-DAY SAINTS

BROOKS BURIALS

"Ut Amnis Vita Labitur---As The River of Life Flows By

Thomas Brooke, born in England, is probably buried in the Concord-Watertown area of Massachusetts, where he lived: along with his son, Gershom, and grandson, Joseph. Nathan, son of Joseph, lived at Harvard, MA. and no doubt is buried there. David and Ann raised their seven children at Chester, Vermont, -moved to Quebec about 1806 and from there to Ontario. It is believed that they are buried at Rogers Corners Cemetary in Aylmer, Ontario, - but most of the markers were destroyed by vandals. Jonathan and Sally (Stearns) Brooks were buried at the First English Church Cemetary in Malahide Township, Ontario but were moved to one of the cemeteries at Springfield, Ont. John D. Brooks, son of Jonathan & Sally, is buried with his wife, Polly Corless, at East Cemetary, Springfield, Ontario. (See picture below). My Grandfather, George Warren Brooks, is buried at Lot #176, Maplehill Cemetary, Leroy, Mich. and his first wife, Lucy Ann (Shively-Brooks) Price is buried at Lot #15, Section R, Mt. View Park, Tacoma, Wash. Their son, George Llewelyn Brooks, and his wife, Elizabeth Valentine are buried at Mt. Hope Cemetary, Lansing, MI. Elizabeth's parents, Ezra A. Valentine & Frances Myers, as well as her paternal grandparents, Ezra Valentine & Charlotte Charlton, are buried at the same plot in Lakeview Cemetary, Ezcanaba, MI. "Liz"s maternal grandmother, Catherine (Ulwelling) Myers is buried at Fort Howard Cemetary, Green Bay, Wis. The German born grandparents of Lucy (Brooks) Price, George & Catherine (Warner) Shively, are also buried at the Brooks Plot in Springfield, Ont. (See small markers at left in picture below). Teresa Schmidt, wife of ye editor, George F. Brooks, is buried with my parents, George "Lou" and "Liz", at Mt. Hope Cemetary. Also buried at this cemetary are: Addison, my brother; Pete Christensen, husband of my sister, Lucile,; and Frank Stanley, husband of my sister, Marguerite; and their son, George L. Stanley.



De la Charlton



à ma Valentine

The De Charltons, being Hueguenots, reportedly fled France about the middle of the 17th Century because of widespread religious persecutions, went to Holland, Germany and then to England. John Henry Charlton came from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England to Nova Scotia in the mid 1750s where he was given a grant of 2 whole lots or 1000 acres from Annapolis to Bay of Fundy. It was of unbroken forest near Lawrenetown, Wilmot Twp, Annapolis County. By 1765 he had cleared fifty acres of lots 26 and 27, had a stock of twentyfive head of horned cattle, and had built the first saw-mill in that section of the country, for which he obtained a bounty offered by the Government in 1766. It was situated midway between the old Post and Brooklyn Roads, on a stream generally known as Palmer's Brook. John Henry had owned land with his brother James but after 1789 his name disappeared from the tax record and a Family Genealogy said he went to Canada.

During this same period, David Brooks was clearing a 100 acre plot of rocky, heavily forested hill-side located 120 rods south of the Middle Branch of Williams River in Chester Twp, British Province of New York (now Vermont). Esquire Thomas Chandler and others were granted a Letters Patent for the Township on 14, July, 1766. On 29 Nov., 1768 Chandler deeded a 100 acre plot to David Brooks in consideration of 20 lbs., sterling. Presently, Dodge Rd. passes through the area that was David's farm, and a home at this location is the residence of Doctors Satish Chawla and Santosh Chawla.

The quickest way for David to clear his land was to cut and burn the trees, which provided ashes for Potash to be used for lye and for making soap and it was much in demand for processing wool. In 1791, two million pounds of Potash was exported from Vermont. David had trees to burn, and with Potash as his cash crop, he and Ann (Clarck) Brooks were able to raise seven children at Chester during the period, 1768 to 1806, at which time the entire family moved to free land at Lachute, Argenteuill County, Quebec.

There were four Brooks-Charlton marriages:

Sylvester Charlton -son of William Charlton (Henry, John H.)

b. July 15, 1829, Elgin Co., Ontario; d. Nov. 20, 1901, bu in Springfield, Ontario

m. Malinda Brooks, Oct. 30, 1851, dau of Daniel and Polly (Chase) Brooks

b. Oct. 25, 1830, Elgin Co, Ont.; d. July 30, 1903, bu in Springfield, Ontario

Miles Charlton -son of William Charlton (Henry, Joh H.)

b. 1852; d. 1948, buried at Mapleton Cemetary, Ontario

m. Sophronia Brooks, Feb. 7, 1873 at S. Dorchester, Ont., dau of Jonathan and Nancy (Wismer) Brooks

Sophronia Brooks, b. 1853; d. 1935, bu in Mapleton Cemetary, Ont.

Peter Charlton -son of William Charlton (Henry, John H.)

b. 1830, Ontario; d. 1925, buried in Springfield, Ontario

m. Elizabeth Clara "Bets" Brooks, 1952, dau of Daniel & Mary (Chase) Brooks

b. 1831, Malahid Twp, Elgin Co., Ont.; d. 1904, bu in Springfield, Ontario



de la CHARLTON--a ma VALENTINE

Charlotte Charlton, dau of William Charlton (Henry, John H.)

- b. Nov. 11, 1836, Ontario; d. Feb. 2, 1929, bu in Springfield, Ont.
- m. Charles Brooks, Dec. 23, 1957, son of Daniel & Mary (Chase) Brooks
- b. Sept. 30, 1934, Elgin Co, Ont.; d. 1904, bu. in Springfield, Ont.

The Brookses involved in these four marriages are descended from Daniel, (Jonathan, David, Nathan, Joseph and Thomas Brooks). Thus, the descendents of these Charltons are kissing cousins of the Michigan Brookses. The forementioned marriages were direct connections of Charlton and Brooks but an unusual, round-about connection has resulted in the Michigan Brookses becoming direct, blood-line descendents of the Nova Scotia French, Hueguenot, Charltons, videlicet---

John Henry Charlton and Mary Crane, parents of;
 Henry Charlton who m. Mary Brown, " "
 Charlotte Charlton, m. Josiah Lewis " "

Henriette (Lewis) Valentine

- b. Oct 22, 1832, Ontario, Canada
- m. Ezra Valentine, in New York State
- c. May 22, 1915, at Escanaba, Mich.

Ezra Valentine, son of James Valentine

- b. Nov 22, 1830, Holland or New York State
- d. May 17, 1910 at Escanaba, Mich.

Ezra Addison Valentine, s of Ezra Valentin & Henriette Lewis

- b. Aug 22, 1856, Rouses Point, New York
- m. Frances T. Myers, Dec 25, 1877, at Beloit, Wis. She was the dau. of John Myers & Catherine Ulwelling, emigrants from Germany & Luxembourg, respectively. She d. Sept 27, 1941, Escanaba, Mi.
- d. Ezra Addis. d. May 6, 1922, at Escanaba, Mich.

Elizabeth Cordelia Valentin, dau of Ezra A. Valentine & Frances T. Myers

- b. July 24, 1880, Escanaba, Mich.
- m. George Llewellyn Brooks, June 2, 1900, Escanaba, Mich.
- d. Sept 2, 1940, Lansing, Mi, bu Mt. Hope Cemetary, Lansing

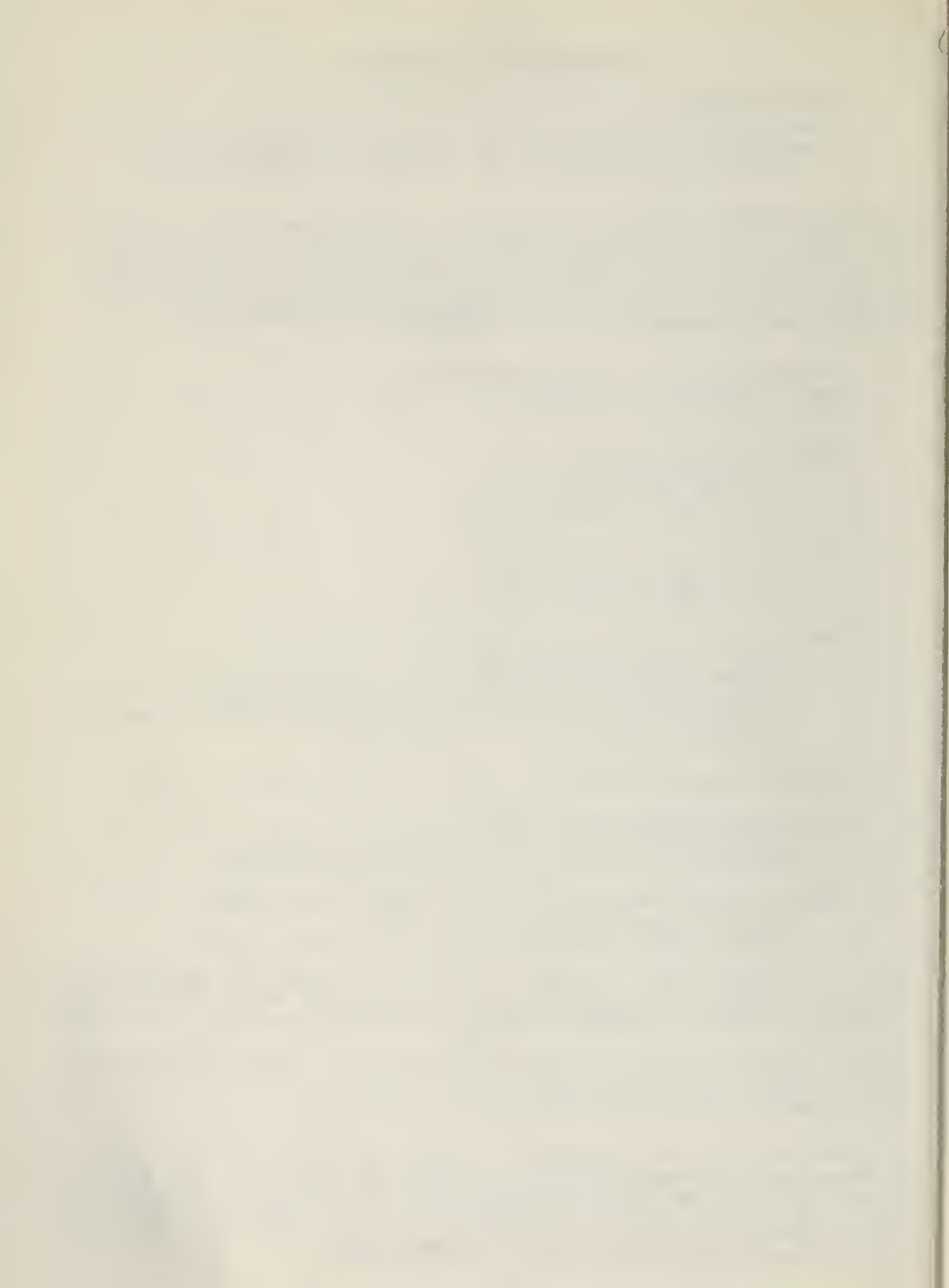
George Llewellyn Brooks, s. of Geo. Warren Brooks & Lucy Shively

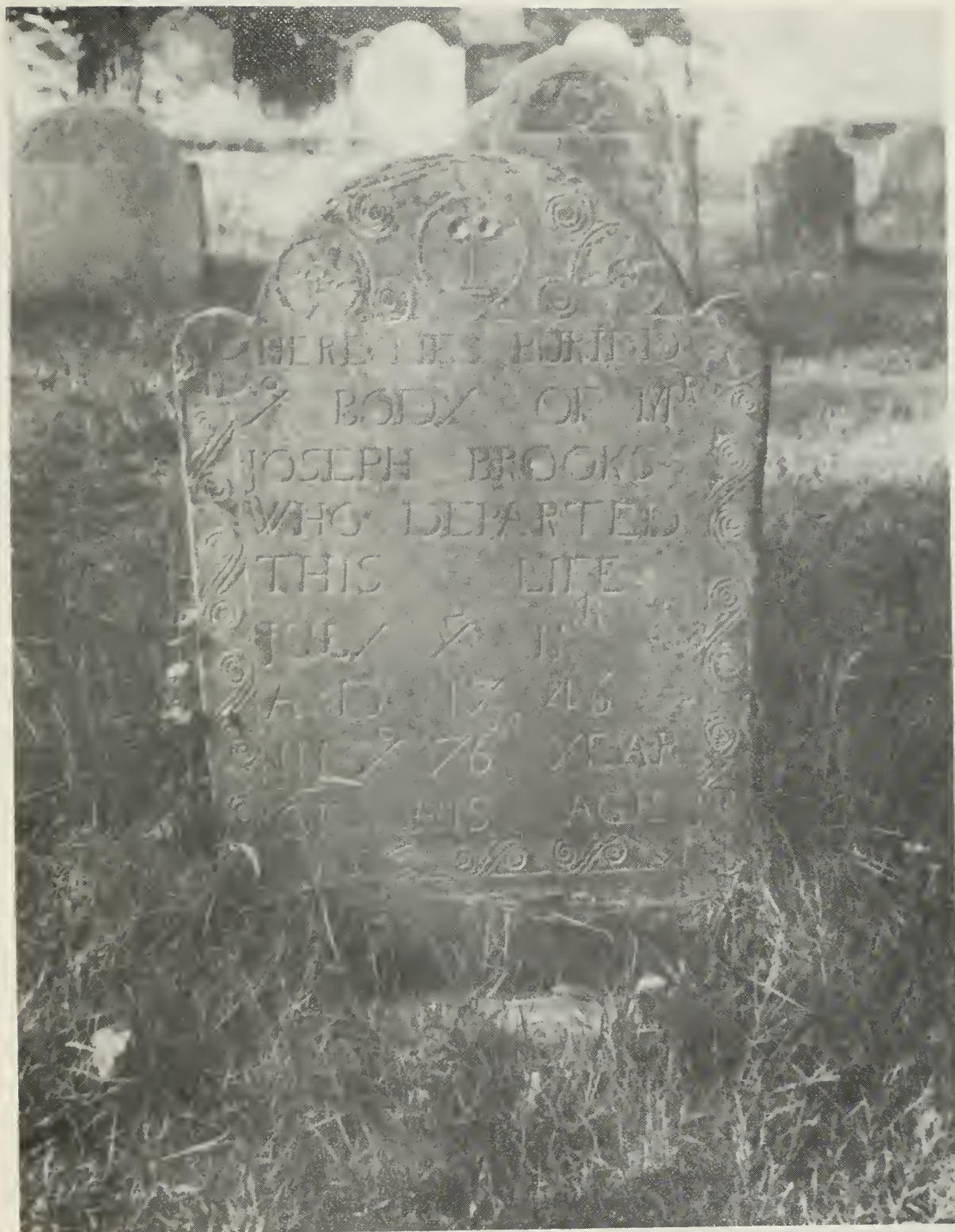
- b. May 7, 1877, Springfield, Ontario, Canada
- d. March 11, 1934, Lansing, Mi. bu. Mt. Hope Cemetary, Lansing

Mrs. Lucy (Shively) Brroks, w. of George Warren, was b. Oct 6, 1853, Springfield, Ont. She was g.d. of German immigrants, George Shively & Catherine Warner, who are buried in the Brooks Plot at Springfield E. Cemetary, Ont.-two small markers at left, rear.

George L. Brooks and Elizabeth Valentine had eight children. These children are the great-great-great-great Grandchildren of John Hnry de la Charlton of Nova Scotia and are the 3-greats Grandchildren of David Brooks of Vermont.

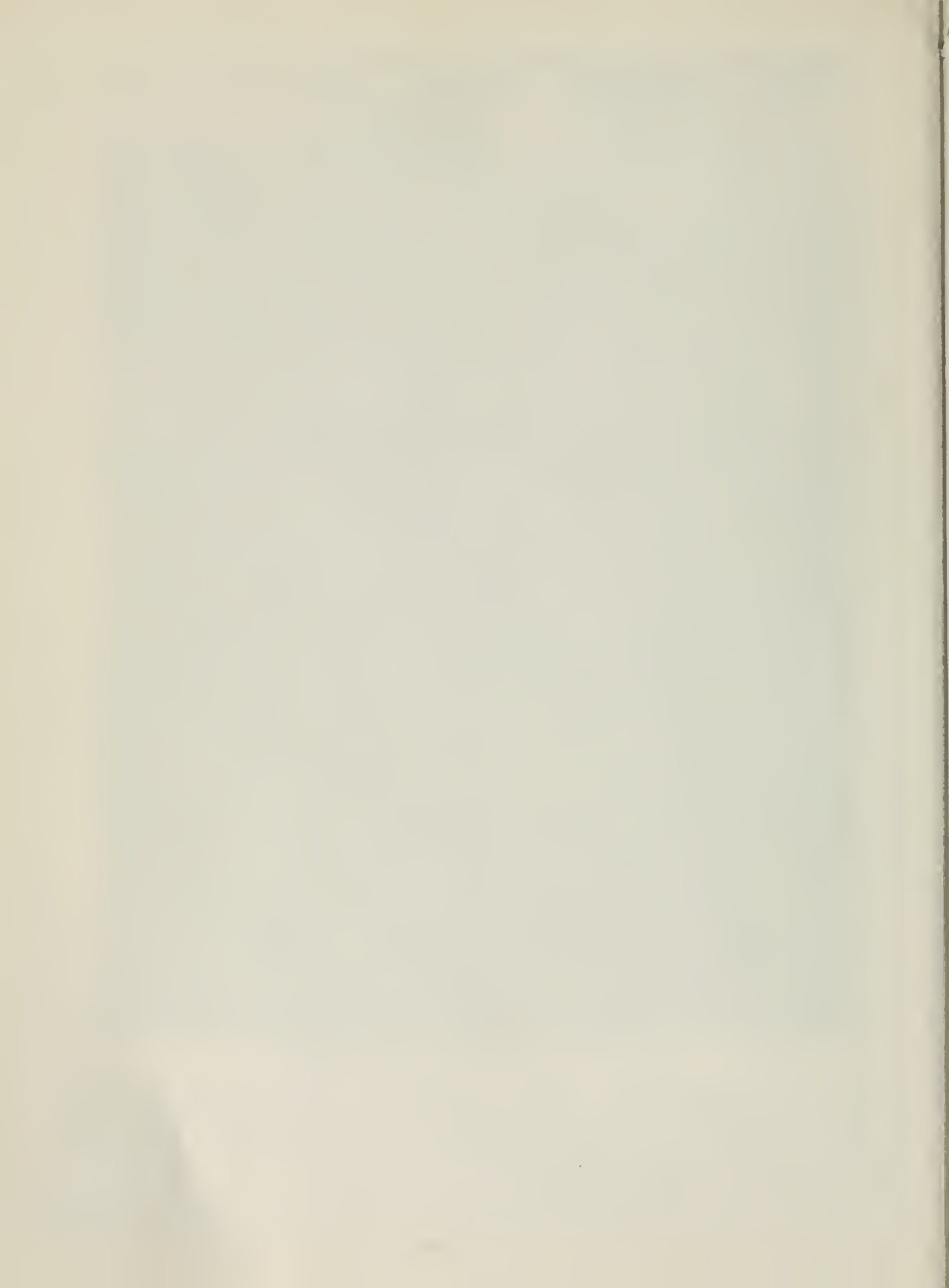
In a previous page of this genealogical travesty we told how the Schmidt cousins, Teresa and Ann, had married the Brooks Bros, George and Roy, and that the children of these two couples were 25% German, 50% Hungarian and 25% English. With the knowledge of the Charlton ancestry, the genes, chromosomes and rhizomes now must be revised and more accurately computed as follows: 24% German, 49% Hungarian, 24% English, 2% French Huegeunot and 1%, more or less, Chimpanzee.





JOSEPH BROOKS OF CONCORD, MASS.

Joseph, son of Joshua Brooks and Hannah Mason, was the grandson of Thomas (and Grace) Brooks, who first appear on record in New England at Watertown, Mass. on July 26, 1636. Joseph's father, Joshua, was born about 1630, probably in England. On 17 Oct., 1653 he married at Watertown, Mass., Hannah Mason, born there 23 Sept., 1636. Their son, Joseph, was born in fall, 1670 at Concord, died 11 July, 1746 in his 76th year per grave stone at Concord, **pictured above**. Joseph married, second, 26 June, 1706, Rebeccah Blodgett, born 5 June, 1689 at Woburn, MA. Died 25 Jan., 1768 at Lincoln, MA. Nathan, son of Joseph & Rebeccah, was born 1 March, 1712/13: md. 9 Feb., 1736/7 in Bedford, Mass., to (1) Susanna Bacon who died 25 Sept., 1750, age 37, at Harvard, MA. Nathan and Susanna were the parents of David Brooks, bpt. at The First Congregational Church of Harvard, Mass. 21 Aug., 1743. David and Ann (Clark) Brooks were the parents of Jonathan Brooks born ca. 1778 at Chester, New York, now Vermont.



In other small things.	000 03 06
c ^d A debt Golden Moore.	013 18 00
c ^d A sword.	<u>000 06 00</u>
	368 03 00
A debt Caleb Brooke to pay out of the Mill at Winoltime.	080 00 00

The debts of Thomas Brooke dec'd to pay.

It. To m ^r Edward Bulkly.	000 06 00
It. To m ^r Chickery.	000 04 06
It. To Capt. Timothy Wheeler	025 00 00
It. To Robert c ^d Mirriam	000 14 08

George Wheeler. Robert Mirriam. Luke Potter,

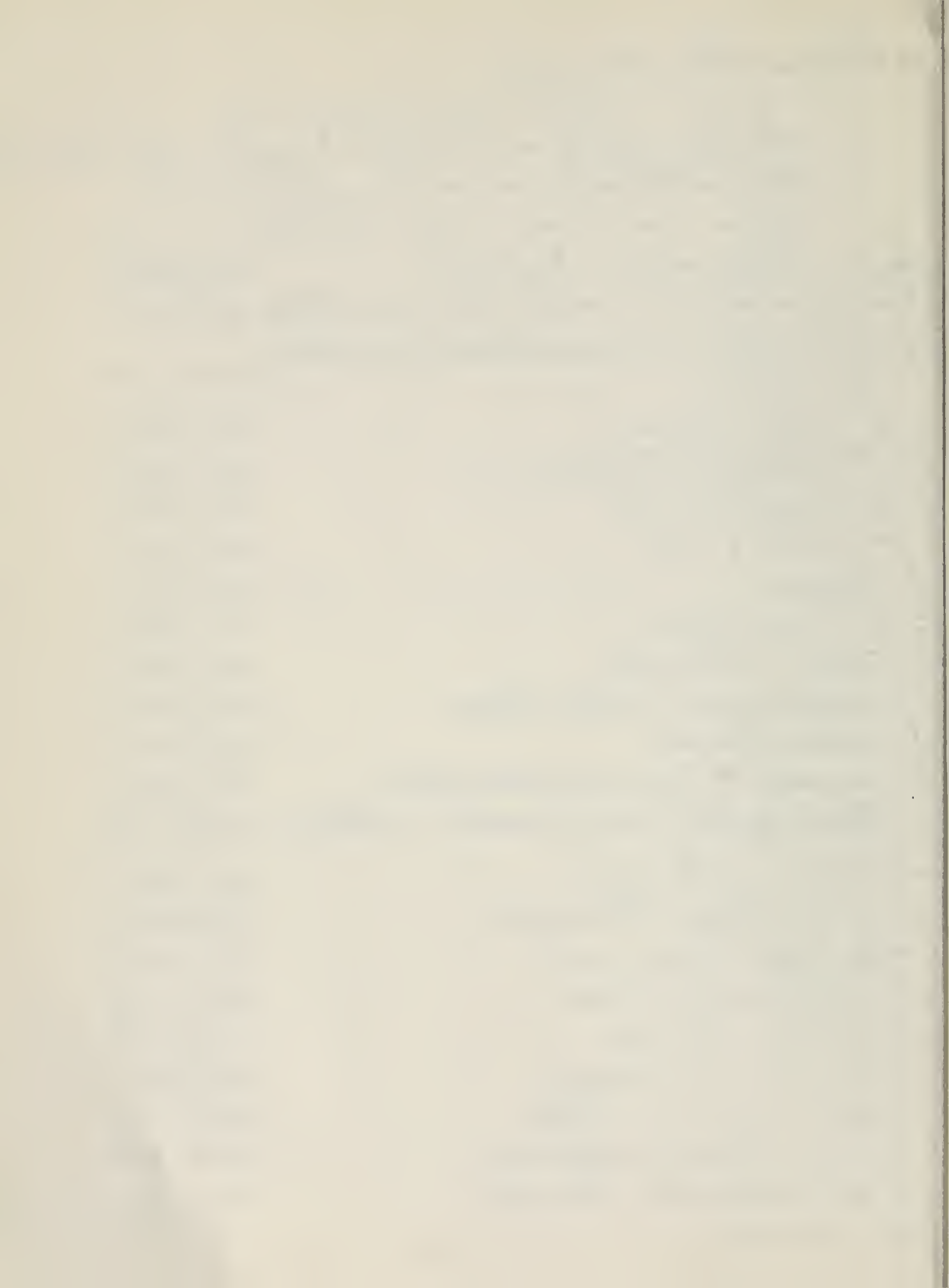
At a Court Court Held at Charlestowne June 18th 1667.
 The abovescribten Inventory of the estate of Thomas
 Brookes dec'd, was exhibited in Court, by his sonnes,
 Joshua Brookes, Capt Timothy Wheeler, Caleb Brooks,
 & Gershom Brookes, who are impowred Joyn^t adm^r.
 strato^rs on the said estate. and did attest joyn^tly to
 the Inventory, on oath given in Court. and pre-
 sented an agreem^t for settling the said estate.
 signed by them all and the said agreem^t was
 approved of, and confirmed by the Court.

Thomas Brookes, sen^r.

Dated, the 12th of June. 1667

An Inventory of th^e estate & goodes of Thomas Brookes deceased - prized by us
whose names are under written.

Imp ^r . Purps, money, & girdle.	006 02 08
Wearing apparrell, linnen, woollen, hoses, shoes, & hats	008 17 00
1. feather bed, 1. bolster, with pillows, blankets, & coverletts, & curtaines — — — — — }	014 10 00
5. yds greene Kersie	001 15 00
6. yds $\frac{1}{2}$ English Mohayre	001 04 00
3. yds broad cloath	001 16 00
1. muskett & rest	000 10 00
In linnen	005 16 00
2. yds $\frac{1}{4}$ red Serge	000 16 00
2. Chests. 1. bed cord.	001 13 00
1. bedstead with other things	001 00 00
In comon lands.	006 00 00
In housing & lands at Meadford.	230 00 00
In Rebecca Futtlers hands widow. a debt of	024 11 37
A debt mr Russell.	004 15 11
A debt Ralph Houghton.	014 08 00
A debt Jn ^r . Hayward.	005 00 00
A debt Joseph Fincks.	003 00 00
A debt Jn ^r . Platter.	015 00 06
A debt Jn ^r . Scotchford.	003 08 00
A debt Edmund Wigly.	004 10 00
A debt Richard Hildreth.	002 12 06
A debt Samuel Stratton.	001 00 00
John Wheeler.	001 10 00

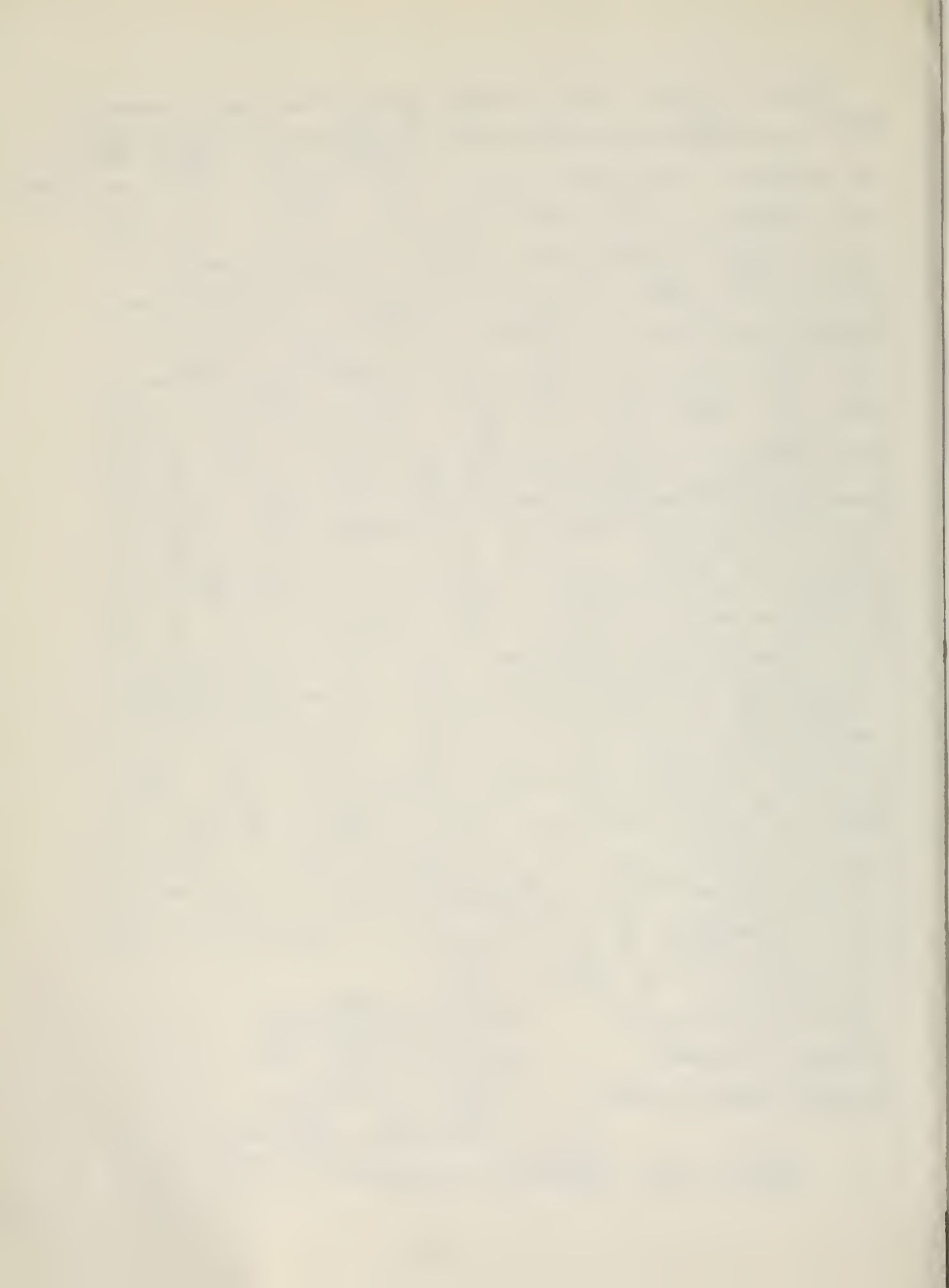


Coppie of the abovenamed agreem^t is as followeth.
Whereas Thomas Brooks of Concord, hath left
an estate, & the sonnes of the said Thomas Thomas
not willing to trouble the Court have Joyntly
agreed that it shall be divided as followeth.

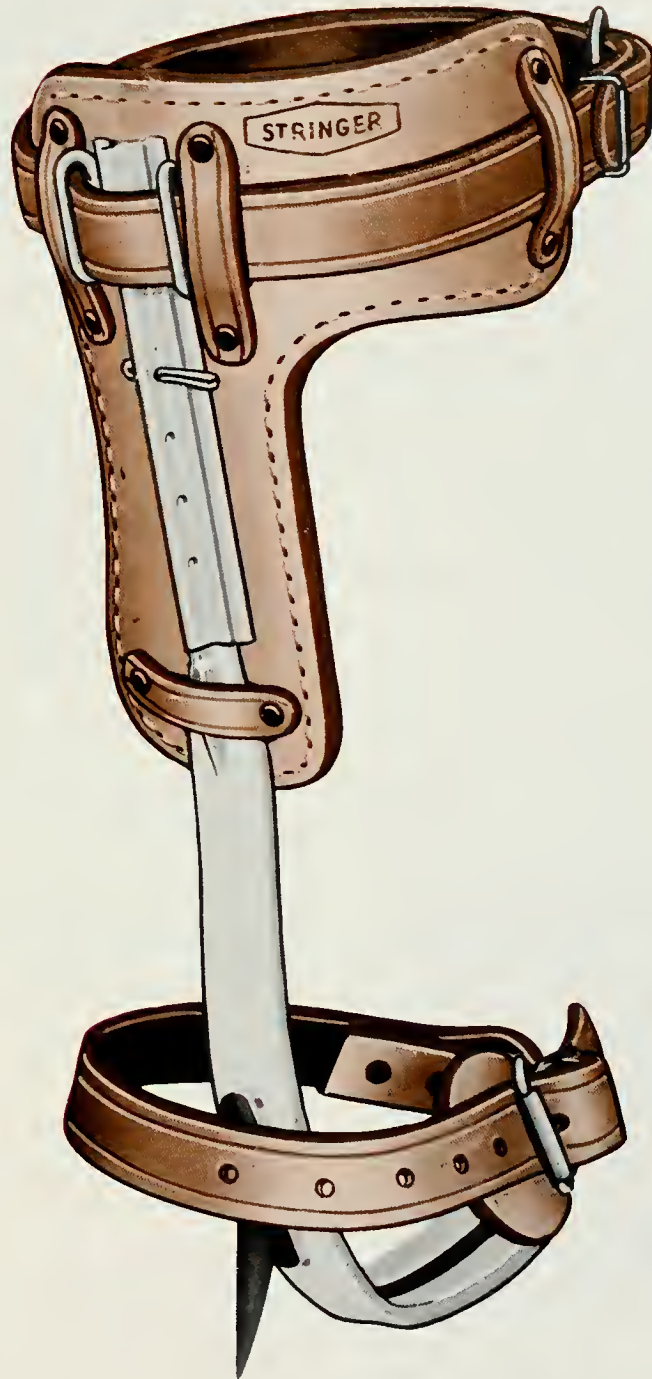
first That the Inventory taken by Diacon
Mirriam, Diacon Potter, & George Wheeler
shall be accounted the full estate of Thomas
Brooks, 2^d. wee do agree that Joshua Brooks
shall have a full double portion out of the
lands at Meadford, and the 3. other sonnes.
Cap^t Timothy Wheeler Caleb Brookes, & Gershom
Brookes to have equall porcions, only Caleb and
Gershom are to have the remainder of the
said land after Joshua is first accomodated
as a pt of their portion, and Timothy Wheeler
out of the moveable estate. and all to be dis-
tributed to them by those three partyes that
tooke the Inventory. vnto whose finall de-
termination wee do severally bynd o^r selves in
a bond of 100^l. apeece, to stand vnto, as wee do wit-
ness by setting of our hands to this present write-
ing, the 17th of June 1667.

In the p ^r sence of vs.	Timothy Wheeler
Glugh C. Mason	Joshua Brookes
Joseph Estabrookes	Caleb Brookes
	Gershom Brookes

Entred by Thomas Danforth. R.



*“Brooks” The Original Adjustable
Climber With Replaceable Gaffs*



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STRINGER-BROOKS CORP.

Browning Street & Highway 50
Lee's Summit, Missouri 64063
(816) 524-4171

The New Generation of Brooks Climbers

Brooks is the (original) adjustable climber with replaceable gaffs. An ingenious



lineman named George Brooks patented his unique idea in 1934, twenty years before the next adjustable climber was introduced. This product is an excellent example of our motto ---

“Keeping Ahead Of Industry's Changing Demands.”

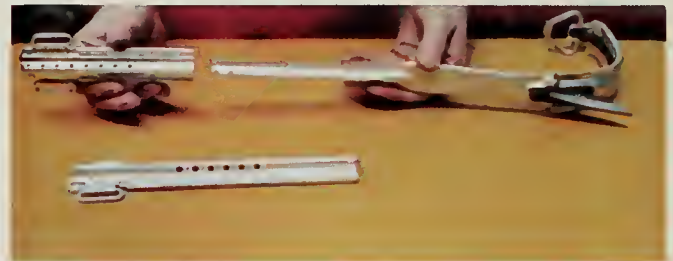


Our modern *Replaceable Gaff* climber permits easy gaff installation in the field. Many utilities now replace all gaffs as they become dull, rather than incur the expense and risk of improper resharpening.



The *Broad Stirrup* design of the shank, combined with the *Full Stirrup Gaff* gives greater

foot support and comfort when standing for long hours on the pole. The *Contour* leg shank holds the proper angle for quick and secure climbing ease.



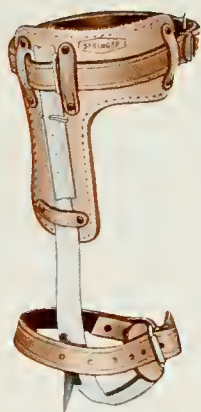
The *Adjustable Slide* sleeve, which adjusts in 1/4" steps, eliminates the expense of stocking various lengths. The standard slide adjusts in lengths 14" to 18" --- extra long slide adjusts from 16" to 20". (See accessories)

Stringer Products are designed for the working individual, who deserves and expects no less than the very best.



Stringer-Brooks Adjustable Climber

Climber Combinations



Cat. No. 871L

- Cat. No. 321-Bare climber 1½" pole gaffs without straps or pads.
- Cat. No. 322-Bare climber 2" tree gaffs without straps or pads.
- Cat. No. 541A-Climber w/ankle strap 1½" pole gaffs with leather bottom strap only. For nylon strap, use N541A.
- Cat. No. 542A-Climber w/ankle strap 2" tree gaffs with leather bottom strap only. For nylon strap, use N542A.
- Cat. No. 831P-Climber Complete - 1½" pole gaffs with leather straps and "P" pads. For nylon straps, use N831P.
- Cat. No. 832P-Climber Complete - 2" tree gaffs with leather straps and "P" pads. For nylon straps, use N832P.
- Cat. No. 841S-Climber Complete - 1½" pole gaffs with leather straps and straight pads. For nylon straps, use N841S.
- Cat. No. 842S-Climber Complete - 2" tree gaffs with leather straps and straight pads. For nylon straps, use N842S.
- Cat. No. 871L-Climber Complete - 1½" pole gaffs with leather straps and "L" pads. For nylon straps, use N871L.
- Cat. No. 872L-Climber Complete - 2" tree gaffs with leather straps and "L" pads. For nylon straps, use N872L.
- Cat. No. 861T-Climber Complete - 1½" pole gaffs with leather straps and "T" pads. For nylon straps, use N861T.
- Cat. No. 862T-Climber Complete - 2" tree gaffs with leather straps and "T" pads. For nylon straps, use N862T.

Replaceable Gaffs



- Cat. No. 18P 1½" Pole Gaffs with taper pins and cotter keys.
- Cat. No. 19T 2" Tree Gaffs with taper pins and cotter keys.

Climber Pads



Cat. No. 97T



Cat. No. 38P



Cat. No. 76S



Cat. No. 88L

"Stringer" offers four distinctive pad designs that will fit any standard climber. They are constructed of soft, durable, high-grade leather and cushioned for comfort.

Ankle Straps



All ankle straps are furnished with a protective buckle guard.

Cat. No. 424 - Two-piece leather ankle strap 1" X 22".

Cat. No. 516 - Two-piece leather ankle strap 1¼" X 22".

Cat. No. N435 - Two-piece nylon ankle strap 1" X 22".

- For a one-piece ankle strap, see leg strap Cat. No. 124 and specify length.



Cat. No. 563

Cat. No. 563 - Two-piece leather ankle strap assembled to locking buckle complete with rivets and cotter keys.

Cat. No. N563 - Two-piece nylon ankle strap assembled to locking buckle, complete with rivets and cotter keys.

Leg Straps



All leg straps are furnished with a protective buckle guard.

Cat. No. 124 - Leather leg strap 1" X 22".

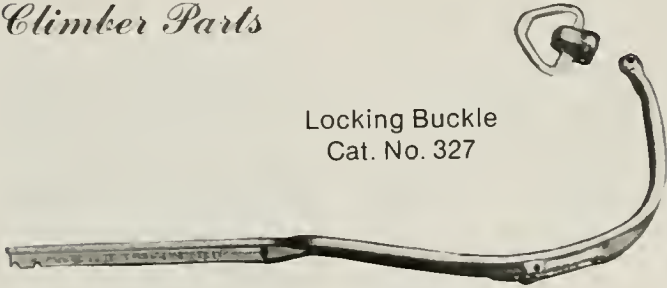
Cat. No. 138 - Leather leg strap 1¼" X 22".

Cat. No. N135 - Nylon leg strap 1" X 22".

Stringer-Brooks Adjustable Climber

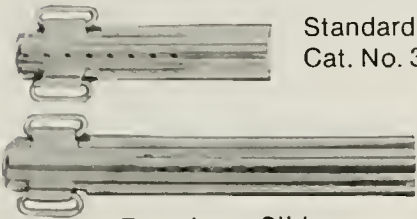
Climber Parts

Locking Buckle
Cat. No. 327



Bare Shank
Cat. No. 326

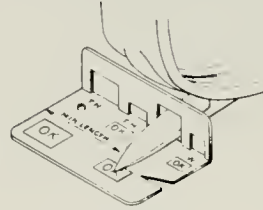
Standard Slide
Cat. No. 325



Extra Long Slide
Cat. No. 325 XL

- Cat. No. 139 - Tapered pin for installing gaffs.
Cat. No. 366 - Cotter key for sliding top.
(2 required per slide)
Cat. No. 628 - Rivet for installing buckle.

Climber Accessories



Cat. No. 328

The Gaff Gauge - is used as a guide to assist in maintaining the correct width and thickness of the gaffs during the sharpening process.

(For Pole Gaffs Only)

This Gaff Gauge simplifies checking gaffs to make sure they are properly sharpened...furnished with complete instructions.

Leather Gaff Guards

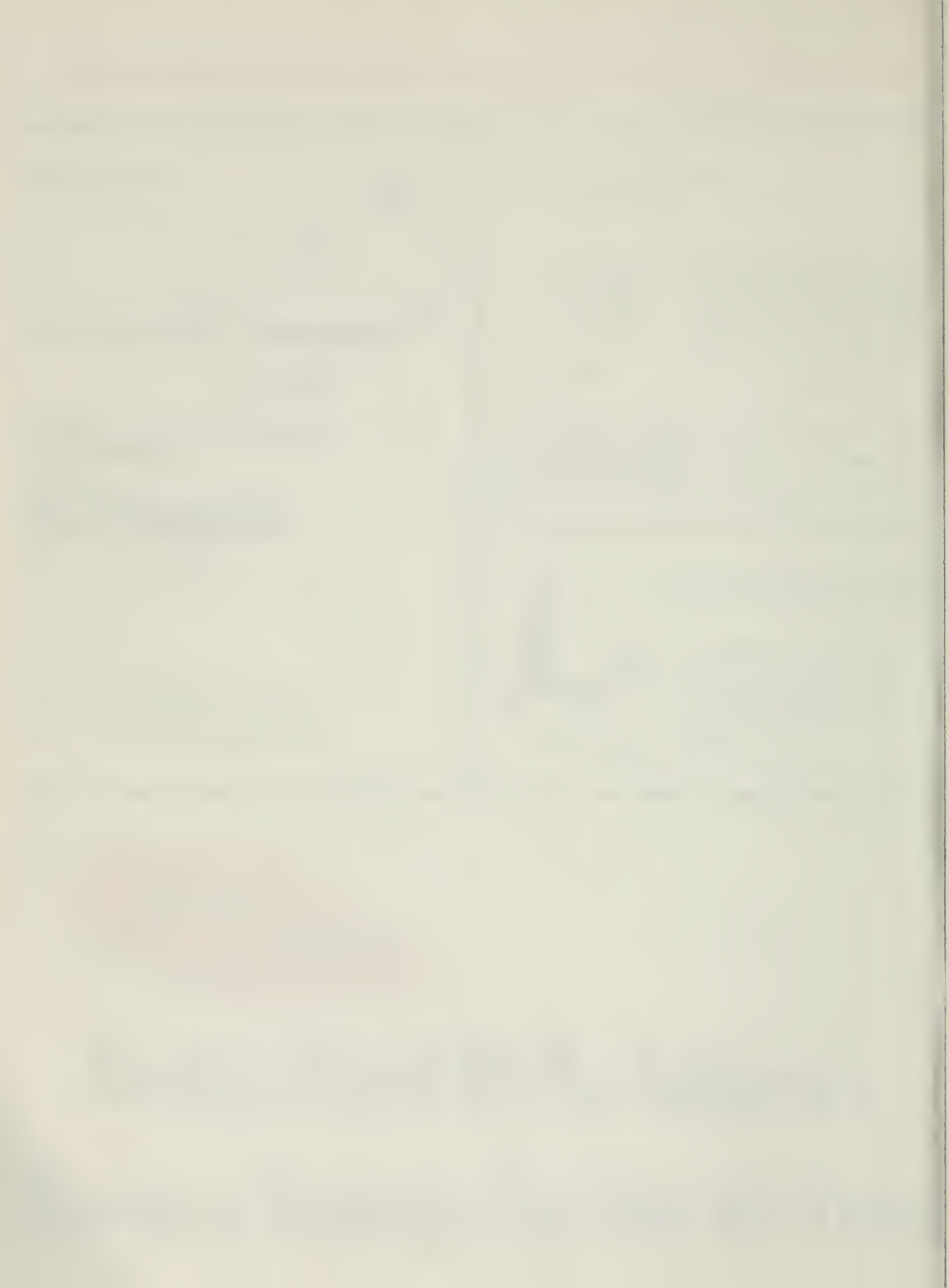


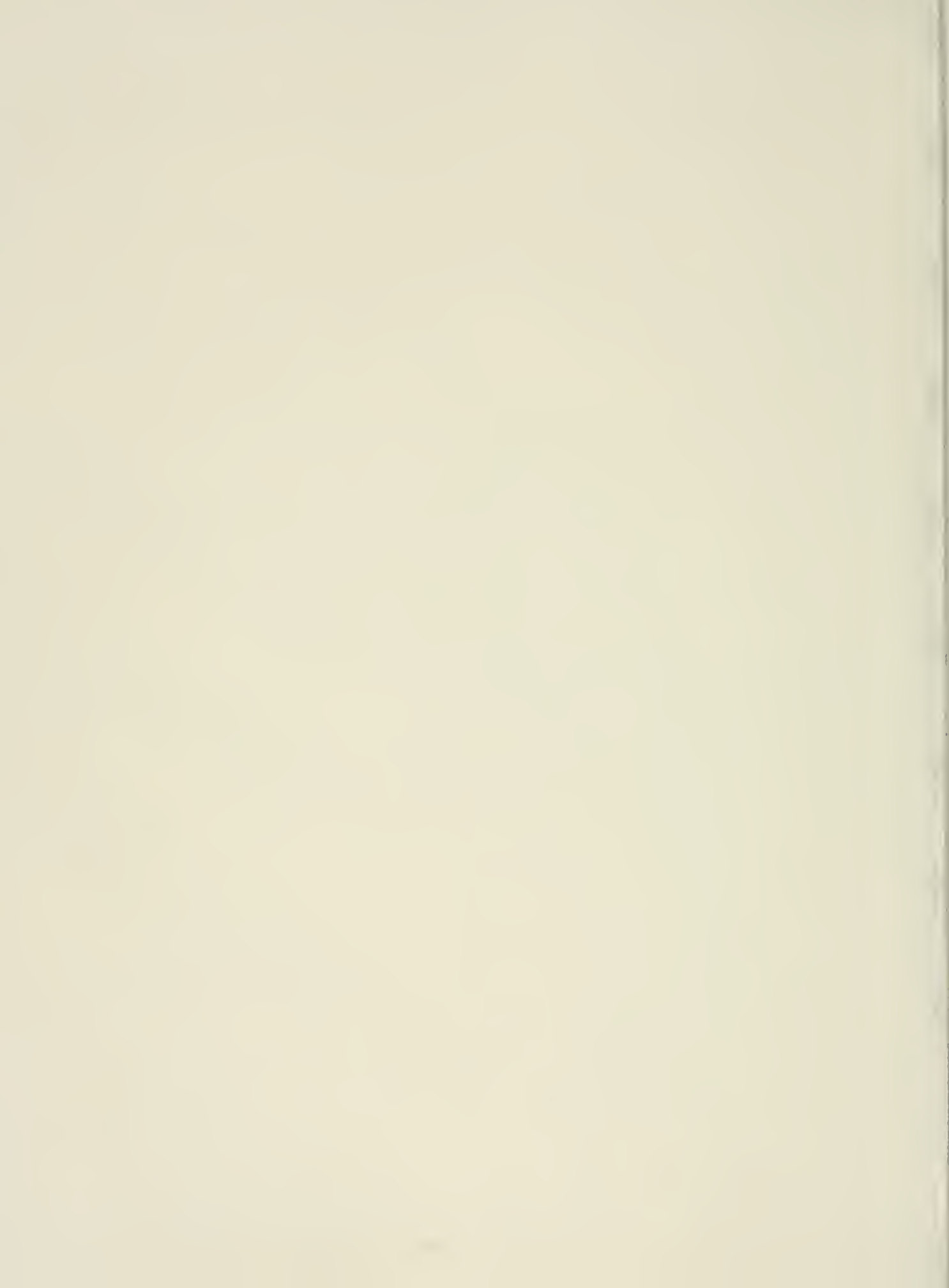
Cat. No. 47C

This guard slips over gaff when not in use. A stainless steel spring clip secures the guard and is designed to snap off quickly.



**Keeping Ahead Of The Industry's
Changing Demands For Over 40 Years**







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